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ASEAN, CGDK OFFICIALS DISCUSS PROXIMITY TALKS

BK290115 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 May 85 p

[Text] Senior ASEAN officials and representatives of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) yesterday discussed at length the ramifications of a Malaysian proposal for proximity talks with Hanoi-backed Khmer regime until late into the night at a hotel in Bangkok.

The senior ASEAN officials were led by permanent secretaries for foreign affairs while the Khmer representatives included Prince Norodom Ranarith, supreme commander of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS), Gen Sak Sutsakhan, commander-in-chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Dr Gaffar Abdul Peangmeth, a KPNLF senior official. The venue of the closed-door meeting was Rama Gardens Hotel.

Secretary General of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry Tan Sri Zainal Abidin bin Sulong told reporters that the senior ASEAN officials were examining the ramifications of the proposal and would report the outcome of the examination to ASEAN foreign ministers during their annual meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July. He declined to discuss the implications of the talks but said that there were many variables involved. That was why the senior ASEAN officials decided to meet the CGDK representatives, he said.

He added that the three parties in the coalition government would soon hold a meeting among themselves over the matter. "There is no hurry to get to yes or no over the proposal," a senior ASEAN official said. However, he said that ASEAN foreign ministers agreed in principle to the idea and assigned senior officials to examine the proposal in detail.

The Khmer representatives and the senior ASEAN officials met separately before they joined each other at 5 pm at the Rama Gardens Hotel. The Khmer representatives held a meeting among themselves at the hotel while the senior ASEAN officials met in the daytime at the Bangkok Peninsula Hotel on the first day of its two-day session to prepare for the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting in July.

Malaysian Formula Adopted

BK291216 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] ASEAN has adopted the Malaysian formula for talks on Kampuchea. Under the proposal, the Government of Democratic of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime will hold the proximity talks through a neutral intermediary to end the Kampuchea 6-year conflict. The proposal has been discussed by the permanent foreign secretaries of the six ASEAN nations in Bangkok and presented to representatives of the three factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- CGDK.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin bin Sulong, told newsmen in the Thai capital that guidelines for the proximity talks have been refined and adopted. It will report to a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur in July. He said the three CGDK representatives have listened to the proposal but have requested more time to decide on a common position before committing themselves.

NAKASONE MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

OW291347 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov Wednesday that every state, regardless of its size, must strive for the abolition of nuclear arms.

Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party general secretary and chairman of the State Council, told Nakasone that the East-West balance of power has contributed to the maintenance of peace for the 40 years since the end of World War II. During an hour-long meeting, Zhivkov invited Nakasone to Bulgaria. Nakasone replied that he would try to take up the invitation, Japanese officials said.

Zhivkov, who came to Japan Sunday for a six-day visit, asked Japan to extend long-term credits. Nakasone declined this and instead suggested that Bulgaria receive loans from Japanese commercial banks.

Further on Visit

For Sofia media coverage of the visit to Japan of Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council and general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, see the Bulgaria section of the 28 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON ASIAN SECURITY TALKS

OW291252 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- A Soviet Embassy official here said Wednesday the Soviet Union would not intrude its views on other countries over the agenda and preparations for a Soviet-proposed international conference on Asian security.

Meeting reporters at the Soviet Embassy here, Aleksandr Panov, counsellor at the embassy, said the Soviet Union is ready to listen to any proposal by any country on the conference, recently proposed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Panov also said it is time now for every country to begin working for the establishment of peace and stability in Asia. This should begin with bilateral contacts and exchanges of notes and multi-lateral negotiations, Panov said. He also suggested it would be possible to hold an Asian security conference without having a definite agenda or needing to issue a joint statement at the end of the conference. Panov said the Soviet proposal did not rule out the possibility of the United States attending the conference.

JSP'S ISHIBASHI ON DEFENSE SPENDING, COALITION

[Interview series with party leaders, entitled "How To Tackle Political Tasks"; interview with JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi by NHK commentator Ichiro Maeda and NHK announcer Yoko Sakurai, recorded at the Constitutional Government Memorial Hall -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Maeda] Did you make this proposal for Diet seat reapportionment on the basis of the groundwork laid with the opposition in advance or under any specific outlook?

[Ishibashi] The JSP is scheduled to hold a committee meeting today at my request. The committee is chaired by the secretary general. If this committee approves the plan, we will appeal to various other opposition parties for support. I would like, if possible, to make it an integrated plan of the opposition so that it can be more powerful. If the opposition unites, our plan will win a larger support than that for the government plan, depending on the Komoto faction's move.

[Maeda] In relation to the question of whether or not to convene an extraordinary Diet session in the fall, the question of whether or not there should be a lower house dissolution and a general election may be discussed at the same time, depending on circumstances. What is the outlook for dissolving the lower house?

[Ishibashi] Frankly speaking, as I said earlier, Mr Nakasone himself may still feel chagrined at the major defeat suffered in the election which took place late in 1983 after he dissolved the Diet. So he must feel like wanting to hold another election and emerging victorious this time, if possible. But, as you know, there is not a single LDP member who wants Mr Nakasone to dissolve the Diet, do you not? Each and every "boss" is saying, directly or indirectly, that there is no need for a dissolution. Therefore, in my opinion, whatever Mr Nakasone may have in mind, there will be no Diet dissolution at his discretion or initiative. If so, under what circumstances would a dissolution be possible?

A dissolution would come when the JSP believes that a certain issue is so important that it should be settled by dissolving the Diet and calling for a vote of confidence of the whole nation, and when the JSP judges that it is sure to win public support and actually calls for a nonconfidence vote in the cabinet. That would be the only possibility.

[Maeda] Does the issue of limiting defense spending below 1 percent of the GNP come under that category?

[Ishibashi] I would say it comes under that category.

[Maeda] Then, supposing defense outlays in the budget for the next fiscal year exceed the 1 percent limit, would there be fierce verbal clashes before the budget is taken up for deliberation? I believe that is the way it should be. Since this is a very important issue, tying the opposition parties together is not enough. The realization of the enormity of military spending exceeding the 1-percent limit should permeate the LDP more deeply so that, in the LDP, forces may emerge that will join us in the efforts to hold military spending below 1 percent of the GNP. We will address ourselves to such efforts so that such forces will emerge in the future. It is our impression that the great significance of the issue is not yet understood.

Mr Chairman, speaking of foreign countries, a JSP delegation led by Secretary General Tanabe recently returned from a visit to North Korea, the DPRK. President Kim Il-song is said to have shown an understanding of the JSP plan to invite a delegation of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] of South Korea to Japan. Were there any advance backstage contacts with the ROK opposition party in this regard?

[Ishibashi] No. According to what I heard from the secretary general after his return, there was no definite plan and he did not seek an understanding from the DPRK, North Korea, on any particular plan. The DPRK side knows that this is a matter the JSP should handle on its own initiative. Apparently, the secretary general expressed his views to the DPRK side in line with what I have been saying all along. I have been saying that either when the tripartite talks take place or when the Japanese Government has some sort of contact with the DPRK, the JSP will reexamine its policy toward the South. The secretary general's action is in line with this stand.

The ROK opposition has made a very big gain since the general election with the emergence of a big opposition party, namely, the NKDP, which we regard as a democratic force. In my opinion, the policy review will take shape in the form of establishing some kind of ties with this force. Frankly speaking, however, South Korea has its own peculiar political situation and its own peculiar government, so I cannot go into detail as far as political matters are concerned. Therefore, it would be meaningless if any desire on our part to carry out exchanges with the South Korean democratic forces and opposition parties should cause trouble to them.

Unless what we do encourages democratization and benefits the democratic forces in the ROK, it would serve no good purpose. Therefore, we are not thinking at all of taking the initiative on our part. If the democratic forces in the South think that it will be in the interest of their own movement or struggle to join hands with the JSP at any time, we will be ready to support them. That is our feeling, and I want to state it correctly.

[Maeda] I understand.

[Sakurai] I would like to ask a question about the nuclear power generation issue. I have got the impression that the JSP has shifted its position a bit from one of absolute opposition. We actually feel that the matter is still somewhat unclear. What is your actual position?

[Ishibashi] Ideology aside, it is true that our party has people with differing views, not only on the nuclear power generation issue but also on the issue of the Self-Defense Forces. I have made various remarks on these issues. In my address to the party convention in my capacity as party chairman, I presented a formula which party members have begun to understand as being capable of solving all problems. This formula is like this: There is a policy that is unique for the JSP. If the JSP comes into power alone, it will be possible to implement this unique policy. However, nobody knows when a JSP government will come into being. But our party must have its own unique policy which stands well defined all the time.

Next, there is the idea of a coalition government, which stands a better chance of realization than any other option. In this case, it will be very difficult to put the JSP's own policy into practice as it is. After all, we will have to make concessions in the form of policy cooperation. In this case, we will have to come to terms with a compromise policy, although we may find it less than satisfactory.

Third, we must take over what the preceding conservative cabinets have accumulated as established facts, regarding them as a negative legacy against our better judgment. Whether we like it or not, we have no choice but to take over this legacy. We have to recognize the stark reality of this legacy.

In my opinion, it is important for the JSP to constantly take note of these three points and show the way for developing and advancing them so that they can be brought closer to the JSP's own unique policy. I think the JSP can handle the nuclear power generation issue by pursuing this formula.

[Maeda] The JSP is currently discussing the coalition issue with the Komeito with a view to realizing it in the latter part of the 1980's. So far, the nuclear power generation issue has been a bottleneck in coalition efforts. Do you think this issue is solvable by using your formula? I have another question: Is there a move afoot among trade unions to find a way for a historic reconciliation between the JSP and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]; how will this affect coalition moves? Would you answer these two questions?

[Ishibashi] Yes. I said earlier that the idea of establishing a coalition government stands a better chance of realization than any other option. There is a major premise for this possibility, though unless a situation is created in which the LDP loses its majority, there will be no coalition. Therefore I am driving home the fact that the first thing to do is to create the kind of situation in which the LDP cannot attain a majority in an election even if, as in the past, it should recruit conservative independents and the New Liberal Club. I am urging all opposition parties to pool their efforts to this end. Therefore, I am not thinking of joining hands with any particular party to establish a coalition while neglecting this premise. I want to keep all options alive so that when the time for coalition arrives, we can join hands with anyone, provided that there is a policy agreement.

Believing that Komeito is closest to us in a possible coalition axis, we are having closer contacts with it than with anyone else. Earlier I said that the first thing we have to do is to create circumstances that would cause the LDP to lose its majority and that, to this end, it is of primary importance to pool the efforts of the opposition parties. If the DSP moves in this direction instead of getting still closer to the LDP, we will like to have talks with it and learn about its intentions.

[Sakurai] You are scheduled to visit the Soviet Union in September to hold talks with Gorbachev. Is disarmament going to be a main subject?

[Ishibashi] That is right. I think the key issues will be problems of peace, and what you call antiarmament or disarmament. That is not all. I would like to play some useful role in improving Japan-USSR relations, for I believe that such improvement will help promote talks between the United States and the Soviet Union and contribute to the relaxation of tension and the promotion of world peace. I would like to do my utmost in this area, too.

[Maeda and Sakurai] Thank you, very much.

#### AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS UP 16.1 PERCENT IN APRIL

OW291003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Japan's exports of four-wheel vehicles in April totaled 655,284 units, up 16.1 percent over a year ago, for a record monthly high, supported by continued brisk shipments to the United States, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said Wednesday.

Shipments of cars increased 16.2 percent to an all-time high of 451,625 units, with truck exports up 14.3 percent to 196,532 units, it said.

By country, exports to the United States, which accounted for more than 50 percent of the total, jumped 22.3 percent to 352,005 units, followed by Southeast Asia, up 56.3 percent to 68,188 units. Exports to China soared, multiplying by a factor of 23 to 26,385 units, according to the association.

Meanwhile, motorcycle shipments rose 38.0 percent to 202,266 units, with exports to Southeast Asia doubling to 74,992 units, those to North America up 31.1 percent to 61,411 units and to Europe up 17.4 percent to 48,402 units.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF N-S Talks

## South Hosts Luncheon 29 May

SK291505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 29 (KCNA correspondent) -- The South Korean side arranged a luncheon on May 29 for the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea staying in Seoul to attend the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

Speaking at the luncheon, Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, said:

Ours is a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry which lived in harmony, bringing into bloom a time-honoured history and brilliant national culture in the same territory. Red Cross officials have met today. But all the separated families and relatives in the North and the South and the rest of the fellow countrymen should meet with each other tomorrow.

Well begun is half done, as the old saying goes. Since the talks has started, we may say that our work is half done and the future of our talks is bright. Let us open together the lock for the solution of humanitarian problems and greet the glorious tomorrow of national reunification.

## Seoul Mayor Hosts Dinner

SK291538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 29 (KCNA correspondent) -- The mayor of Seoul arranged a dinner on the evening of May 29 for the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea staying in Seoul after attending the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

Invited to the dinner were members of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by Yi Chong-yul and its entourage. Members of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross and figures of various circles were present.

Addressing the dinner, Yom Po-hyon, mayor of Seoul, said he deemed it an honor to meet the delegation at the significant place and hoped that the North-South Red Cross delegates would cooperate and achieve a substantial success at the talks.

Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, made a speech. Noting that the families, relatives and our fellow countrymen separated in the North and South are living in distress, not getting tidings from their dear parents, wives and children who live in a calling distance, far from knowing their fate, he said:

We can no longer remain an onlooker at this painful misfortunes of the separated fellow countrymen. We should fulfil our heavy duty to the fellow countrymen to put an end to the sufferings of the separated compatriots and the disasters of the nation as early as possible. The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever show all sincerity and patience in the discussion of the agenda items laid before the talks and live up to the wish and expectation of the fellow countrymen.

## Wrap-up of Red Cross Talks

SK291456 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks has been concluded. Amid the great interest and expectation of all the people and of the people of the world, the second-day session of the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Seoul today. Participating in this meeting from our side were delegation members, including delegation leader Yi Chong-yul, and advisory and suite members. Also participating from the South Korean side were delegation members, including their senior member, and advisory and suite members.

At the first-day session yesterday, our side advanced a proposal to simultaneously discuss five agenda items that have already been agreed upon as a new, constructive proposal designed to alleviate the sufferings of separated fellow countrymen at the earliest possible date without discussing them one by one, to resolve the issue of freely exchanging visits -- a most rational and basic way to realize the five agenda items -- and for responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of both sides to mutually visit Pyongyang and Seoul this year, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, leading some 100 artistic troupe members composed of Red Cross members.

At the first-day session, the South side advanced a proposal to discuss the agenda items agreed upon in the 1970's one by one in an orderly manner and to exchange hometown visiting groups. At the second-day session, the proposals both sides advanced at the first-day session were discussed. At this meeting, our side's delegation leader, Yi Chong-yul, spoke first. Having explained in a detailed manner the purport and intent of our advancement of a new proposal, he dwelt on the just and rational nature of our proposal.

Describing our proposal as one most fully reflecting the will and desire of fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South, he said that the Red Cross talks should naturally discuss all questions and reach an agreement to meet their demands and desires because the fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South are the party concerned who are suffering.

He said that, if a means of locating blood relatives through free visits to the North and the South is found, the issue of learning the addresses of the families and relatives separated in the North and the South and whether they are alive or dead and of informing those concerned of these addresses and the question of whether they are alive or dead, and the issue of realizing the free exchange of visits and meetings will be resolved directly. He then said that, if so, a precondition will be provided for resolving the issues of freely exchanging letters and of reunion.

Describing our proposal as one most correctly reflecting the concrete situation of our country, he said that the humanitarian issue being dealt with by us encompasses a tremendous number of people that cannot be compared with the issue of separated families in other countries which only encompasses several thousand or scores of thousands of people. He said that, according to the remarks of the South side, the separated families in the North and the South amount to 10 million. He then said that the method of exchanging documents is not rational in our country because it would take 100 years if we located them through the method of exchanging documents if we locate 100,000 people a year, and because it would take 10 years if we locate 1 million people a year. He then said that, because of this, if those concerned locate separated families and relatives by freely visiting the North and the South, aided by Red Cross organizations, this would eliminate complicated processes and save time and energy. He said that this is reliable and good in various ways.

He said: Third, our proposal is a just proposal which thoroughly embodies the already agreed principles of democracy, freedom, and Red Cross humanitarianism and which fully accords with the agreed points on implementing the spirit of the 4 July Joint Statement in the task of alleviating the suffering of separated countrymen.

Fourth, our proposal is a realistic overture which also conforms to the principle of the International Red Cross. He proved this, citing concrete facts.

He said: Fifth, our proposal also takes into account the will of the South side in the past. The South side once expressed its intention to discuss the five agenda items as a package and now demands the so-called opening of society between the North and South.

Then, the chief delegate of our side made clear our side's views on the proposals advanced by the South side. He said: When it put forth proposals on 28 May, the South side, while talking about discussing one item at a time in order, advanced proposals concerning each agenda item. He asked for clarification as to whether this should be viewed as discussion of each item in the order that it appears on the agenda, or as discussion as a package.

He further said: Talking about beginning discussion with the first agenda item as in the past is little different from the past method of discussion in order.

He noted: Even though talks began early in the 1970's, 12 years have passed without attaining any success. We should restore the lost 12 years by actively promoting our talks whatever takes place.

He continued: The dispersed families in the North and South unanimously want to quickly carry out all work, such as finding their kith and kin, meeting with them, visiting them, exchanging letters with them, reuniting with them, visiting ancestral graves, and changing burial sites.

In connection with the question of the Red Cross Panmunjom Project Office, the question of the North-South Red Cross Joint Committee, and the question of home-visiting groups -- questions contained in the proposal set forth by the South side -- he said: We also mean to carry out all of these works. If the question of free visits is resolved, these questions will be settled by themselves. The chief delegate of our side demanded that the South side agree to our new epochal proposal.

Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of the South side, spoke next. He expressed the stand of the South side, saying that, even though there are differences in the proposals set forth by the two sides, there are also common points.

While saying that it is good to discuss the agenda items as a package as proposed by our side, he stressed the order of the agenda items. While saying that the free visits proposed by our side are good, he said that they are complicated and require time. He also emphasized the individuality of the agenda items, such as an item on finding out and informing whether or not the families and relatives scattered in the North and South are alive or dead.

As a compromise to our side's proposal that the heads of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides visit the other side, leading an art troupe, on the occasion of 15 August and of his side's proposal that home-visiting groups of dispersed families be exchanged on 15 August, he put forward a proposal that art troupes visit the other side's area with dispersed families as the main axis.

Our side repeatedly explained the just nature of its proposal for taking free visits as a basic method while discussing the agenda items as a package.

Following our side's repeated assertions and steady explanation, the South side expressed its stand that it, in principle, agrees to our new proposal to discuss the five agenda items which have already been agreed to as a package and, conducting free visits as a method for this.

As a result of our side's repeated proposal and steady explanation, the South side expressed agreement with our new proposal to simultaneously discuss the five agenda items which have already been agreed upon and to exchange free visits as a means of implementing this proposal.

Following this, our side's delegation leader once again stressed the just nature of our proposal that the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of both sides visit the area of the opposite side in August of this year when we will greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, leading artistic troupes. He then urged the opposite side to agree with this proposal.

Referring to the South side's proposal as a compromise to our proposal that the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of both sides mutually visit the area of the opposite side, leading artistic troupes and a certain number of separated families and relatives, our side's delegation leader said that the exchange of visits by the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of both sides and the exchange of visits to hometowns by a certain number of separated families and relatives are separate issues that cannot be equally dealt with as a single issue in light of their nature and content.

He said that the mutual visits by the chairmen (presidents) of Red Cross organizations with artistic troupes will greatly influence the progress of the talks in terms of celebrating 15 August by creating a good atmosphere for the North-South Red Cross talks which have been resumed after an interval of 12 years, and will be very useful in setting a precedent of exchanging visits and in making a breakthrough.

Saying that the issue of home-visiting groups proposed by the South side will be automatically resolved if our proposal to freely exchange visits is implemented, he called for separately discussing this issue at a consultative meeting of working-level officials during the sojourn of our delegation in Seoul. Both sides agreed with this.

In accordance with our side's proposal, it was agreed that the ninth round of North-South Red Cross talks will be held in Pyongyang on 27 August.

With regard to the conclusion of the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks, our side's chief delegate delivered a closing speech at the talks on that day. The chief delegate of our side said: Removing the suffering of dispersed countrymen in the North and South and pulling down the barriers of division are an urgent task whose implementation can no longer be delayed. Proceeding from lofty national aspirations, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will invariably adhere to a sincere and earnest attitude toward talks and devote everything to their success. He expressed his expectation that the South side will also express proper understanding of our sincere efforts and actively respond to them.

With this, the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks was concluded. This afternoon, our delegation visited the South Korean Broadcasting System.

## Yi Chong-yul Issues Statement

SK300325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK's Red Cross Society left Seoul on the morning of 30 May for Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital city, after participating in the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks.

During its stay in Seoul, the delegation of the DPRK's Red Cross Society has made every sincere effort possible to make the talks, aimed at alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South at an early date, successful with a deep realization of its mission borne before the nation. Officials concerned of the Red Cross of the South side left for Panmunjom together with our delegation.

In connection with the departure of the delegation, Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK's Red Cross Society, issued a statement in Seoul.

In the statement, he first said that he conveys deep thanks to all the citizens of Seoul and brothers in the South for according our delegation a warm welcome and for showing deep concern about its work. He then noted that the members of our delegation have discussed agenda items proposed at the talks with the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross in an unreserved atmosphere. He also said that we have put forth a proposal for mutual visits to the other side's areas by the responsible personages of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides accompanied by art troupes of about 100 members, Red Cross members included, in August which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation, and that the two sides have agreed to discuss this matter at the working-level contacts between delegates of the two sides at Panmunjom in the future.

He noted that in view of the atmosphere at the talks and in view of the attitude on both sides toward the talks, the just concluded eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks can be said to have made a good start.

He said that during the just-concluded talks, we have put forth a new proposal for the discussion of the five agenda items, agreed upon by the two sides as a package, for the realization of free travel as a means to alleviate the suffering of the fellow countrymen separated at an early date, and that the two sides have reached a fundamental agreement on it.

He said that if the Red Cross members of both the North and the South make concerted efforts based on the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross in name and in practice, it is expected that our talks will come to good fruition. Then he said that we will make every effort possible to alleviate the suffering of the fellow countrymen separated at an early date and make progress in achieving national reunification with a heavy sense of responsibility borne before the entire nation.

Prior to this, through working-level contacts between the delegations of the North and the South Red Cross held this morning, both sides have agreed to hold a working-level contact of the delegations of the Red Cross on 15 July at Panmunjom to discuss the issue of mutual visits to each other side's areas by the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides accompanied by art troupes of about 100 members, Red Cross members included, this August on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, which has been proposed by our side, and it was agreed, after a revision of our proposal, that the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides will accompany homevisiting groups of the separated families along with the art troupes.

## Group Returns to Pyongyang

SK300930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] On 30 May, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, which had attended the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks, returned to Pyongyang via Panmunjom and Kaesong.

Our delegation, from beginning to end, led the talks, which were resumed after an interval of 12 years amid the expectation of the whole nation, to success, making all sincere efforts to remove the misery and suffering of the divided countrymen at an early date and expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Today, Pyongyang citizens received with pleasure our side's delegation which returned after carrying out their task in conformity with the aspirations of all countrymen in the North and South for independent and peaceful national reunification. Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, and other functionaries concerned greeted the delegation.

This morning, the delegation entered the area of our side by crossing through Panmunjom. Adviser Pak Chae-ro, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, also entered the area of our side through Panmunjom. Officials concerned of the South Korean Red Cross Society came to Panmunjom to see off our delegation.

The delegation was greeted at Panmunjom by Kim Ki-song; Kim Yong-chon; other responsible functionaries of the Kaesong municipal party and government organs; Yi Song-ho, vice chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee; Chon Ki-hyon, vice chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Red Cross Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

In Kaesong, broad strata of the masses took to the streets and ardently welcomed the delegation which was returning after successfully concluding the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks.

SOUTH RESPONSE TO TALKS PROPOSAL URGED

## NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK240557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 23 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May commentary: "The South Should Show Sincerity and Zeal Toward Dialogue"]

[Text] The chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA of our country, on 22 May, sent a telephone message to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly in connection with North-South parliamentary talks.

In the message, he expressed regret over the fact that the South Korean side has not sent a reply, while delaying without due reason, even though some 40 days have elapsed since we sent a letter on a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks. In so doing, he once again called for an affirmative reply at the earliest date.

In the telephone message sent on 30 April, we also expressed our stand that we would patiently wait for a sincere reply by the South, even if the South would somewhat delay sending a reply.

Our repeated telephone messages are ones which have reflected an earnest desire to contribute to the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification through the realization of North-South parliamentary talks at an early date. Our new peace proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and for a joint declaration of nonaggression has stemmed from the single desire to eliminate the danger of war from the country by all means and to open a bright vista for the peaceful reunification for all compatriots in this meaningful year when the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation will be observed. Thus, it is arousing a great deal of sympathy and response among the people at home and abroad, as time passes.

At present, all Korean people at home and abroad, and leaders of the parliaments, governments, and political parties, as well as personages of all strata of all countries of the world are saying that our new peace proposal is a very flexible and progressive one for the improvement of North-South relations, and is an important step which will contribute to the peace of Korea, Asia, and the world. They are unanimously expecting an early realization of the proposal.

Nevertheless, the South Korean side has given no affirmative response, even though some 40 days have elapsed since we put forth such a good proposal. We can only say that this is an astonishing fact unprecedented in the past course of North-South dialogue.

When it received our proposal, the South initially said that it would sincerely study the proposal and would respond when the National Assembly opens. However, after several days had passed, it said that it could not answer our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks because the National Assembly had not opened. Again, on 8 May, in the reply to our telephone message sent on 30 April, it formally stated that our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks would be discussed immediately, and a reply sent at an early date, when the new National Assembly opens.

We expected that the South would keep its word. Nevertheless, the South has not fulfilled the promise which it made, even though some 15 days have passed since then, and, moreover, 10 days have elapsed since the National Assembly opened. While breaching its promise, the South Korean side is concocting public opinion, as if our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is under discussion, and is even scheming behind the curtain in order to diminish its significance. Until several days ago, it raved that it would do something after seeing someone else's attitude at the second round of North-South economic talks disclosed that our side seeks to rehabilitate and develop the national economy and contribute to reunification through an early realization of economic collaboration and exchanges but the South Korean side does not desire this, and its only stand is to pretend and to spread the word that it seeks dialogue.

The proposal which our side put forth at the talks held on that day in order to urgently establish a North-South Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation chaired at vice premier-level by the two sides is a rational one to settle the question of North-South collaboration and exchanges in a most comprehensive scale, and actively, effectively, and quickly. Thus, it is arousing sympathy at home and abroad. Pressed by this, the South Korean side is now acting, as if it will do something after eighth round Red Cross talks at around the end of this month.

Such an attitude of the South Korean side which breaches faith, does not keep its word, and delays reply makes people doubtful about its true intention of babbling about dialogue and the alleviation of tension. This is even more so, if the words and acts of the South Korean authorities are analyzed.

The South Korean authorities are indulging in defamation and slander by putting a far-fetched label of false peace offensive and trickery aimed at disrupting the public opinion of the nation on our new peace proposal. At the same time, they have carried out forward deployment of the armed forces close to the Military Demarcation Line, and have further aggravated the tense situation by staging the provocative war exercises called "Myolgong," "Bat," and "Sphex" one after the other.

All this can only be construed as proof that they are not sincere about North-South dialogue, are not at all interested in the settlement of the life-and-death matter of the nation, and are exploiting the question of parliamentary talks for other political purposes.

It is of great concern that the South Korean side's insincere attitude to our proposal for parliamentary talks may negatively influence the future Red Cross talks and overall North-South dialogue.

The South Korean authorities' talk about dialogue is quibbling not aimed at settling questions through dialogue. The stand and attitude of the South Korean side which makes no efforts to make progress in dialogue, and seeks no solution through dialogue are becoming clear. The South Korean authorities have no desire whatsoever to seek the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the preservation of peace there, and the reunification of the country. This is not an assessment of one or two persons, but a unanimous assessment of public opinion at home and abroad which is watching the move of the South Korean side.

North-South dialogue must be aimed at putting an end to the history of division and confrontation, which has continued for 40 years, to promote national harmony and trust, and to contribute to the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification. Otherwise, if words alone are used in dialogue and if time passes without progress the two-Korea line of the divisionists the long-term office of dictator Chon Tu-hwan will be guaranteed. This is precisely why all compatriots at home and abroad ridicule the South Korean side, which is avoiding an affirmative answer to our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks with various excuses, and are heightening vigilance over its attitude.

If the South Korean side truly desires to improve North-South relations through dialogue, as it says, it must give an ear to public opinion at home and abroad, must change its improper attitude toward dialogue first, and must respond to our new peace proposal at an early date with sincerity and zeal.

As we have done so far, we will make all sincere efforts to improve North-South relations and achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification through dialogue and talks. Whether North-South relations will improve, whether tension will be alleviated on the Korean peninsula, and whether peace is preserved there depend entirely on the attitude of the South Korean side.

#### Radio Urges Response

SK241129 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 23 May 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Why are They Delaying the Reply?"]

[Text] As was reported, in a telephone message to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly on 22 May, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA criticized the South Korean side's insincere attitude of delaying a reply to our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. This is an extremely righteous act.

As was indicated in the telephone message, more than 40 days have passed since our SPA sent a letter containing a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly. However, up to today the South Korean side failed to send a reply. This is a startling fact unprecedented in the entire course of North-South dialogue. As soon as the South Korean side received our letter, it said that it would hold consultations among the representatives of the three parties and send a sincere reply to our proposal for parliamentary talks as soon as the Assembly opens. Following this, in a reply message of 8 May to our telephone message, the South Korean side again promised that it would send a reply at an early date when the Assembly opens.

However, the South Korean side failed to send a reply up to today, 10 days after the Assembly was opened and the speaker and vice speakers were elected. It is still delaying a reply on the pretext of various excuses.

We cannot understand such an act by the South Korean side. With its realistic nature and justness and fairness, our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks which proceeds from selfless and sincere aspirations is enjoying active support and approval from all the Korean people and world people.

A broad range of political and social circles including ruling parties in capitalist countries, not to speak of socialist countries and nonaligned countries, are expressing support for and solidarity with our peace proposal and calling for achievement of this proposal at an early date.

Furthermore, voices of opposition parties expressing a hope for exchanging frank high-level dialogue on the basis of genuine aspirations for national reunification by opening North-South parliamentary dialogue at an early date are resounding even from the rostrum of the South Korean National Assembly.

Our proposal is beneficial to the nation and is earnestly required for peace and relaxation of tension. It is supported and agreed with by all people at home and abroad as well as public opinion. Therefore, the South Korean side should forward this issue with top priority to the National Assembly for discussion and should make a sincere reply. We feel this is the righteous attitude.

However, it is delaying its reply without any convincing reason, breaking the original promise. Furthermore, the Assembly is not striving to send a reply to us even while discussing many other issues.

How can we understand its true intention? This means that it is not interested in North-South dialogue and has no sincerity toward it. While avoiding a reply, the South Korean side is repeatedly slandering us and perpetrating acts which run counter to the atmosphere of dialogue. This shows the true intention of the South Korean side more clearly.

The South Korean side is continuing groundless slander and defamation against us by mobilizing government-patronized propaganda means, raving that our peace proposal is a trick designed to divide the national opinion and so forth. It also made an absurd remark that it will respond to us while watching the progress at the economic talks and the Red Cross meeting.

Furthermore, a new offensive strategy has been worked out in South Korea and the armed forces have been drastically increased on the basis of this strategy and reorganized into offensive-type forces. These forces are deployed in the advanced areas close to the Military Demarcation Line so that they can launch an offensive operation at any moment.

If the South Korean side is truly interested in dialogue, easing tensions and peace, how can it perpetrate such a provocative and bellicose act? If it is sincere about dialogue, how can it frantically run amok merely in dealing with its crisis of rule, instead of sending a reply which it should make to us? We can only consider that the South Korean ruler is attempting to use the issue of parliamentary talks to secure his long-term power while running amok to preserve his power rather than holding dialogue.

The South Korean side's attitude is faithless by all means and runs counter to the national aspiration and the demand of the times. If the South Korean side continues to take such an insincere act, a negative influence may affect overall North-South dialogue, including the forthcoming North-South Red Cross meeting.

As was pointed out by our side's telephone message, time is not available indefinitely and there is a limit to waiting. The South Korean side should not delay the reply to our peace proposal any longer, but should turn out in dialogue with a sincere attitude. In order to do so, it should send an affirmative reply in the shortest possible time. At the same time, it should strive to create an atmosphere favorable to dialogue through practical acts.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON SIT-IN SEOUL USIS BUILDING

SK281159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 27 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May commentary: "What Did the Struggle of Occupying the USIS Show?"]

[Text] The struggle of occupying the USIS building by students from various universities in Seoul -- a struggle which attracted the attention of the world -- is now causing a great sensation at home and abroad.

The struggle of South Korean students of occupying the USIS building, which was not waged by temporary sentiments or impulse of some students but reflected the anti-U.S. fighting spirit which is growing daily among the South Korean people, confirmed that their anti-U.S. struggle for independence is developing new trends.

The students who, on May 23, seized the USIS building in downtown Seoul, a den of the U.S. imperialists for ideological and cultural infiltration under the water-tight guard of the puppet military and police, stoutly fought for 3 days in succession, demanding that the U.S. openly apologize for the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre, an end to assistance to the military dictatorship and the overthrow of military dictatorship. While withdrawing from the USIS building on 26 May, they declared that they will continue to struggle to obtain a U.S. apology for the Kwangju massacre.

Meanwhile, thousands of university students in many parts of South Korea waged fierce struggles by demonstrating in support of the struggle of their fellow students occupying the USIS building, and their anti-U.S. shouts rang throughout the whole of South Korea. This shows that the fighting ranks of the South Korean youths and students are united in an organized manner and they are growing in the midst of struggle.

Through the struggle, the South Korean youths and students indeed displayed their bold and invincible fighting spirit at home and abroad and showed how high anti-U.S. sentiments are among the South Korean people. The struggle of occupying the USIS building also plunged the U.S. imperialists into unrest and terror and dealt a heavy blow to their colonial and fascist rule by indicting their crimes as the ringleader of the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre.

It is not accidental that foreign news agencies, which reported on the struggle of the South Korean University students occupying the USIS building, commented on the struggle, saying that while it resulted in damaging the international dignity of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime, it was a political victory of the South Korean people.

With the struggle of occupying the USIS building as momentum, the puppet clique has nakedly revealed its antipopular nature. The fascist clique, which tightly besieged the USIS building by mobilizing hundreds of policemen, pretended to carry to hospitals the students who ended the sit-in and were withdrawing, but took them to the Seoul metropolitan police and investigated them. Also, the clique organized an investigation headquarters and 5 investigation teams composed of 300 detectives from the detective section, the investigation section, and the information section under the Seoul metropolitan police, and classified the participants in the struggle of occupying the USIS building into three groups -- a group of so-called ringleaders, a group of active followers, and a group of simple participants -- for investigation. Also, the clique is framing a plot to sternly punish them by arresting or referring them to summary court or expelling them by inflicting pressure on their universities.

Along with this, the clique has decided to conduct a wholesale investigation into the National Federation of Students, the Committees to Struggle for National Reunification, for the Achievement of Democracy, and for the Liberation of the Masses organized at each university by mobilizing police forces, babbling about the behind-the-scene manipulation of the struggle of seizing the USIS building. Also, it is clamoring that it will get a hold of the leading members of the organizations of 30 universities in Seoul and take them all to the police for investigation.

When the students ended the sit-in and withdrew from the USIS building, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which had from the beginning cooked up a scheme to appease and suppress them at any cost while repeating empty-talk behind close doors, inflicted suppression on them. This graphically exposes the bestial nature of the puppet clique which, like a wolf, harshly and wickedly acts toward its countrymen while flattering its masters.

With regard to the occupation of the USIS building by students, the puppet prime minister expressed regret to the U.S. side and threatened students by saying that he will show a resolute will toward the settlement of the problem. This shows that he himself confessed that, as noted by the South Korean students, U.S.-South Korean relations are a shameful relationship of master and servants.

Meanwhile, the United States acted very cunningly and brazenly to shirk responsibility for the Kwangju incident. U.S. Embassy authorities stated that it is true that the United States approved the dispatch of martial law troops in the initial stage of the Kwangju incident, but it is not responsible for the incident because South Korean generals commanded them. Furthermore, it insisted that it would make its stand clear after students leave the USIS building.

On the afternoon of 26 May after the students left the USIS building, U.S. Ambassador Walker said that the students action was a regrettable thing and prattled that the Kwangju incident is an internal problem of South Korea and that, because the U.S. measure for the dispatch of martial law troops helped Kwangju restore calm, there is nothing to clarify or apologize. This is a brigandish sophistry of an aggressor and a brazen maneuver to escape from the students' inquiry.

Both the U.S. imperialists and the puppets could not hide their nature as aggressors or flunkeyist traitors.

Responding to the demands of the South Korean youths, students, and people, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must acknowledge the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre and openly apologize for it. Their disobedience to this and the suppression and punishment of the students who rose up with just demands will only result in a second and third Kwangju.

When they left the USIS building, the students who fought by occupying it declared that, unless the United States stops support for the present regime, they will continue to struggle with one million students and the people. Unless their demands for independence, democracy, and reunification are met, the South Korean youths, students, and people will never stop struggling.

#### SOUTH URGED TO MEET STUDENT DEMANDS ON KWANGJU

SK261346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 25 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May Commentary: "Alarming Behind-the-Scenes Conspiracy"]

[Text] The struggle of students from many colleges in South Korea who seized the American Cultural Center on 23 May is continuing. The students expressed a position to remain in the Cultural Center until their demands are met, calling for an open apology from the United States for the Kwangju massacre atrocity, withdrawal of support for the military dictatorship, and overthrowing the military dictatorship. They are also demanding a parley with the U.S. ambassador.

Some 8,000 students from 18 universities throughout South Korea staged a demonstration of solidarity on 24 May while the students were occupying the Cultural Center, thus showing an indication of expansion of the struggle in the future.

The student movement, which is expanding into many places with the seizure of the Cultural Center as an occasion, is driving the U.S. Embassy authorities in Seoul and the South Korean puppets into confusion. They are attempting to avoid responsibility while shifting it onto each other.

In a 24 May remark on the Kwangju incident, the Political Counselor at the U.S. Embassy said it is true that the United States had approved mobilization of the martial law troops but these troops were commanded by the South Korean generals, thus it has no responsibility.

On the same day, U.S. Ambassador Walker turned over to the college authorities the material to prove the United States' unawareness of mobilization of the troops into Kwangju. Thus, he attempted to show that the United States has no responsibility for the Kwangju incident. Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets are shifting the responsibility for the Kwangju incident onto the United States, noting that the military clash against Kwangju was carried out on a directive. Such contradictory excuses against each other are foolish maneuvers aimed at avoiding the students' accusation.

The idea that they can evade responsibility by making such absurd remarks as about the United States' unawareness of the mobilization of the troops and execution of a directive and so forth is a great miscalculation. Their excuses cannot serve as reply to the demands of the students calling for an apology for the Kwangju massacre and withdrawal of support for the military dictatorship. However, this is not all that is taking place between them in connection with the seizure of the Cultural Center.

The South Korean puppets are attempting to appease the incident with empty words and to work out vicious plots all night long. In an address at the Assembly on 24 May, the puppet prime minister expressed his regrets to the U.S. side for the students' seizure of the Cultural Center and threatened the students, saying that he intends to show a resolute will to solve the problem. He is attempting to wield a bayonet against fellow countrymen while servilely flattering his masters. According to a report, training of the notorious airborne troops which were mobilized into Kwangju as executors of the massacre is being staged in outskirts of Seoul. They stage this exercise even by feeding hallucinogens to the special forces soldiers as they did during the Kwangju massacre.

At a time when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist movement for democracy of the youths and students are being carried out in the American Cultural Center and everywhere in South Korea, the puppets are showing an alarming move resembling the eve of the Kwangju massacre atrocity. This is clear proof that they are maneuvering to perpetrate a second Kwangju incident. There is a reliable belief that the dark shadow of the United States is moving around behind the scenes.

Frequent contacts are being made between the U.S. Embassy authorities and the South Korean puppets since the students seized the Cultural Center. Such contact was also repeated on 24 May. After this contact, the puppets frequently raved that the students' struggle should be dealt with from the viewpoint of security. They also babbled that the students' anti-U.S. slogans are the same as those of the North and described the students' struggle as someone's behind-the-scenes manipulation. They raved that they should resolutely deal with plots to alienate South Korea from the United States. This is the same excuse they made when they committed the Kwangju massacre atrocity.

The puppets are working out dangerous plots together with the U.S. imperialists. The act of repressing the students occupying the Cultural Center by means of force will only inspire their struggle and drive the puppets themselves into a worse corner. The only way for the United States and the South Korean authorities to settle the situation is to realize the demands of the students. Everything depends on whether or not they are ready to apologize for the Kwangju incident and whether or not they are ready to accept their demands and to work out responsible measures to justly solve the problem.

Today, attention at home and abroad is being focused on their moves. The U.S. and the South Korean authorities should ponder the fact that better development or aggravation of the situation henceforth are entirely dependent upon how they deal with the incident of the occupation of the Cultural Center. They should act with discretion.

#### U.S. SOUTH 'PLOTING WAR OF NORTHWARD INVASION'

SK261352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0837 GMT 24 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May commentary: "Plotting a War of Northward Invasion"]

[Text] The U.S. Government announced on 20 May a plan to hand over to the South Korean puppets some 8,400 bombs used for laying military mines. This again clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are frantically accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists' attempt to hand over to the South Korean puppets numerous bombs to be used for laying military mines is part of a plan to strengthen their forces of aggression for a war of northward invasion.

As has been already disclosed, the U.S. imperialists are planning to supply the South Korean puppets with a large amount of combat equipment, including F-16 fighter-bombers and TOW missiles, and within 2 or 3 years, to arm U.S. forces occupying South Korea with some 180 sorts of new fighters and ammunition, including tanks, military aircraft, and missiles. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists, who have already introduced some 1,000 nuclear weapons and neutron bombs into South Korea, are planning to deploy new medium- and long-range attack missiles, including Pershing II and cruise missiles, there. In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists, who have built some 10 poison gas companies in South Korea, are planning to introduce more ultramodern chemical weapons there.

The U.S. imperialists are also planning to increase early warning capabilities, strengthen long-range fire power, and deploy attack helicopters in South Korea, and are attempting to provide the puppets with ultramodern military technology. Such a plan by the U.S. imperialists to strengthen the forces of aggression is wholly aimed at provoking a war of northward invasion.

Even though the U.S. imperialists frequently babble about peace and the reduction of tensions in Korea, in reality they are pursuing only the intensification of tensions and the provocation of a new aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt to provoke a war of northward invasion is clearly shown in traitor Chon Tu-hwan's recent junket to the United States, U.S. South Korea Military Committee conference, and the annual Security Consultative Council meeting which were held soon after the junket. The U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan are accelerating war preparations by abruptly strengthening the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet forces according to the war conspiracy plotted in these meetings.

More than 80 to 90 percent of the puppet forces, as well as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, were deployed forward to combat areas near the Military Demarcation Line and a new offensive combat operations plan is being mapped out. This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are poised to carry out attack operations of northward aggression at any time.

Frequently appearing in frontline areas near the Demarcation Line, the U.S. imperialists and puppet military heads, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, are inspiring war fever while calling for checking combat postures and making every preparation, and are making provocative and vehement remarks calling for striking at the North's heart. This shows that they are frantically attempting to implement and attack operations plan which is already mapped out.

The war preparations racket by the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, which has become more outspoken these days, is aimed at straining the atmosphere of North-South dialogue which was arranged through our sincere effort, blocking the tendency to reduce tensions in Korea by any means, and realizing their ambition to invade the northern half of the republic by all means.

The U.S. imperialists are the very aggressor who stubbornly opposes and obstructs the peaceful solution of the Korean question. As long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to interfere in the domestic affairs of Korea continue, the stable peace of Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question will not be realized. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop the maneuver of provoking a war of northward aggression and withdraw from South Korea at once together with their forces of aggression and all lethal weapons.

BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN PYONGANG

SK300730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0525 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane to pay an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Pyongyang airport, in greeting the friendly envoy of the Bulgarian people, overflowed with a warm atmosphere of welcome. Together with Comrades Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, and O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, went to the airport and warmly greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Cadre members of the party and the government and functionaries from sectors concerned greeted the guests at the airport. Vasil Khubchev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in our country; staff members of his embassy; Bulgarian guests in our country; and diplomatic envoys of various foreign countries in our country were at the airport.

Together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, members of the delegation and other suite members arrived. A ceremony was held at the airport in a splendid manner to welcome the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria received a hearty welcome from hundreds of thousands of workers along the streets in Pyongyang.

Gift Presented to Zhivkov

SK301110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- A statuette of anti-imperialist fighter was presented today at Kim Il-song Square to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea. When Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived at Kim Il-song Square, the cheers of "manse (hurrah)" broke out and waves of flowers rolled on. Artists presented flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Yi Ho-hyok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter symbolic of fighters heroically fighting under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed thanks for the statuette.

KIM IL-SONG SEES BULGARIAN ENSEMBLE'S PERFORMANCE

SK291559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song appreciated today at the Mansudae art theatre a performance given by the Trakiya State People's Ensemble of Bulgaria on a visit to Korea.

Artistes of the ensemble presented a basket of flowers carrying their deepest respect to President Kim Il-song who had seen their performance during his historic visit to Bulgaria in June last year and came today to appreciate their performance again while they are staying in Korea.

Seeing the performance were Comrades Pak Song-chul and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK, Comrades Kim Yong-nam, So Yun-sok and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, leading officials of the WPK Central Committee and commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, leading men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and working people in the city.

The audience included Chudomir Alexandrov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dimitar Stanishev, member of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee, Georgi Karamanov, member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of consumer goods production and commerce and chairman of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Angel Balevski, member of the BCP Central Committee and member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and president of the Academy of Sciences, Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and his embassy officials and leading members of the Trakiya State People's Ensemble of Bulgaria.

In their colorful program including the dance "Holiday of Shepherd" the actors and actresses well showed the industrious labour of the Bulgarian people for building a new worthy life under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, their love for the motherland and the sentiments and national customs of the people in different local areas.

They excellently sang the Korean songs "Leader, the Night Is Far Advanced", "Green Pine Tree on Mt. Nam" and "We Sing of a New Spring" to deeply impress the audience.

At the end of the performance the Bulgarian artistes sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song with deepest respect and reverence for President Kim Il-song and presented a closing scene depicting the fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria.

Their performance was acclaimed by the audience. When the performance was over, cheers of hurrah rocked the theatre. President Kim Il-song presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

#### KIM YU-SUN ATTENDS OLYMPICS MEETING IN GDR

SK291525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA) -- Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee, left here today by air to attend the 90th meeting of the International Olympic Committee to be held in the GDR. It was seen off at the airport by chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Kim Pong-chu, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Tok-chun and an official of the GDR Embassy here.

KIM YONG-NAM ATTENDS GDR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK300431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA) -- GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern gave a reception at his embassy Wednesday evening on the occasion of the first anniversaries of the visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the German Democratic Republic and of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR. Invited to the reception were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned. Hans Grotewohl who is son of Comrade Otto Grotewohl, former chairman of the Council of Ministers [as received] of the GDR, and officials of the GDR Embassy were present. Toasts were made by Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and Comrade Kim Yong-nam. The attendants raised glasses to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISIT

Group Arrives 24 May

SK241559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Lester Rodrigues Perez, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang on May 24 by air to attend the 9th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba. The Administration Council gave a reception for the delegation in the evening.

Economic Protocol Signed

SK281034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee of Korea and Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on May 28. The protocol was signed by Yim Ki-song, vice-minister of external economic affairs of the DPRK, and Lester Rodriguez Perez, vice-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, who is head of the Cuban Government delegation.

Kong Chin-tae Meets Group

SK290045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0044 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on May 28 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Lester Rodrigues Perez, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Present on the occasion were Yim Ki-song, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF N-S TALKS

## Yi Yong-tok Speech

SK300141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 85 p 4

[Text] "Excerpts" from the opening and closing remarks of Yi Yong-tok, chief South Korean Red Cross delegate, delivered during the second and final round of the eighth plenary inter-Korean Red Cross conference held at the Sheraton Hotel on 29 May -- Ed.

Through keynote speeches at the first plenary session yesterday, both sides have pledged to open ways to the reunion of dispersed families as soon as possible, and under this base to build up an atmosphere of trust and reconciliation, ultimately contributing to peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I feel satisfied to find that there are many common points as pertain to our many problems although there are some different views in the proposals made by each side. Picking up the common points based on the keynote remarks of both sides, first, on the method to discuss the five-point agenda, the views presented to discuss and resolve many related projects in a package through comprehensive negotiations, are similar.

Second, I think there are no different views in the guaranteeing of safety and convenience to the persons concerned with and in the projects and to respect individual wishes to the maximum degree in all projects involving the search for dispersed families.

Third, I understand both sides have agreed that appropriate measures on problems should be taken under the jurisdiction of the Red Cross organizations of both sides.

On the free travel proposed by your side, the problems were debated during preliminary meetings in the early '70s. The only thing we are concerned about in this matter is that your side is insisting that the free travel is the most practical and important way to reduce the agony of the dispersed families which is commonly related to all agenda items.

Such insistence by your side reminds us of the problems your side raised at the third plenary session in which your side stated that existing conditions of laws and improvement of social environment were problems to be discussed.

I think we are in agreement as long as your side does not intend to use the question of free travel to raise political preconditions or to probe into our internal affairs.

Both sides have endeavored to open the way for the possible reunions of dispersed family members in the last two days. We have negotiated on views of the principle of negotiating the five-point agenda as a package as well as of free travel by dispersed families. We have taken a meaningful step forward. Let's continue to find common points during the ninth plenary meeting in Pyongyang.

I hope that we make a thorough study of each other's positions and proposals so that our discussions will be sincere and smooth.

I hope that we make progress on the "hometown visiting groups" before your return home.

## Yi Chong-yul Speech

SK300143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 85 p 4

[Text] "Excerpts" from opening and closing remarks by Yi Chong-yul, chief North Korean Red Cross delegate, at the second round of Red Cross talks on 29 May -- Ed.

Both sides came up with different sets of proposals yesterday. Our side, in view of the responsibility and the realistic demand of this meeting as well as historical lessons, proposed to your side that both sides begin a package discussion of the five-point agenda, realize free travels of dispersed people and exchange of artist troupes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

We believe our proposal is a reasonable one which will alleviate the plight of the displaced compatriots and remove inefficiency that has been prevailing in similar sessions in the past 10-odd years.

We stress, once again, that our proposal reflects the aspirations of the people, serves our humanitarian responsibility and helps relieve the pain of the dispersed people in South and North Korea.

We believe that we cannot help relieve the plight of dispersed families in such a passive manner as the exchange of letters of inquiry and replies as proposed by your side. It may take 10 years or even 100 years for the dispersed ones to get together if we choose to arrange the reunion through the exchange of documents.

Although the use of documents is widely in use worldwide, it will be a waste of time and energy for us, the offspring of the same blood living in the same land, to handle the problem through documents.

In the first place, our proposal reflects the will of the dispersed families in South and North Korea. Secondly, it reflects international realities facing both halves of the nation. In the third, it contributes to promoting national reconciliation and, in the fourth, it lives up to the principles of the International Red Cross which call for carrying out humanitarian projects in a way to fit the situation of each member nation.

Your proposal for the item-by-item discussion of the five-point agenda sounds dubious in nature. Would you let me know clearly which one do you prefer, the package discussion or piecemeal negotiation?

I also wonder if you want to discuss any one particular item from the five-point agenda this time and go to the next one in the future.

The eighth full-fledged Red Cross talks, held amid wide hope and expectation by all Koreans has opened the long-closed door of dialogue and become a foundation for the unification of national territory. Though both sides failed to reach a satisfactory agreement during the two-day talks, we came to know better each other's demands and position, thus ripening the mood of dialogue.

I extend my deep thanks to the chief South Korean delegate Mr. Yi Yong-tok and advisory members for the perfect preparations for the two-day meeting here and for their arranging a frank discussion to help end the national tragedy.

I am confident that all political parties and social organizations will give positive support to our sound demands and position.

## North Delegate on Friendship

SK290213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- Yi Chong-yul, North Korea's chief delegate to the on-going Red Cross talks in Seoul, said Tuesday that there are many of his high-school classmates in the South, one of whom is Chae Mun-sik, former speaker of the South Korean National Assembly.

"Chae was my closest friend at Chungang High School in Seoul," he said, recalling that he and Chae once discussed their future for many hours at Seoul's Sajik Park just before Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

During a reception at the Sheraton Hotel last night, Yi asked his South Korean counterpart Yi Yong-tok to forward his best regards to Chae. Chae did not attend the reception.

Chae and other alumni of the school's 34th class said they wish to meet him before Yi returns to Pyongyang Thursday. "I want to meet him. But I wonder if our meeting will be realized because he is chief North Korean delegate and I am a lawmaker," Chae said.

"I spent almost the whole night awake after I saw him on television," said Kim Kyong-chun, another classmate who now teaches at Tongguk University in Seoul and who vividly recalled that he attended the same high school with Yi more than 40 years ago.

Meanwhile, a North Korean reporter, claimed to be engaged in film shooting, said that South Korean movie actress Choe Un-hui and her former husband and film director Sin Sang-ok are now in Czechoslovakia. Choe, 59, and Sin, 61, were reported kidnapped and taken to North Korea from Hong Kong in 1978.

## Delegates Visit KBS

SK291203 Seoul YONHAP in English 1157 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- After the second session of the eighth inter-Korean Red Cross talks here ended Wednesday morning, the North Korean delegates visited the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) building on Seoul's Yoido Island.

When they arrived at the KBS building at 3:25 p.m., the North Korean delegates were greeted by Son Yong-ho, managing director of audience relations and promotion at KBS. They asked Son how many people KBS employs and how many channels it operates. Son replied that about 5,000 people work for KBS, which maintains three TV channels.

When Yi Chong-yul, North Korea's chief delegate to the talks, was asked by photographers to shake hands with several TV stars in the KBS studio, he turned down the request and hurried away to another location. Yi, who was accompanied by South Korea's chief delegate, Yi Yong-tok, then watched a video tape of family members who had been separated by the Korean war (1950-53) reuniting in 1983. Although the family members were all living in South Korea, they had been unaware of the whereabouts of their kin until they viewed their relatives on a special KBS program featuring a line-up of separated family members. About 100 Korean and foreign reporters covered the tour of KBS by North Korean delegates.

After viewing the tape, the North Koreans went to "Plaza of Reunion" (next to the building), where several South Koreans had gathered to find out if the North Koreans had brought any news from their family members in the North. After returning to the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, the North Korean delegates watched a 30-minute cultural movie, titled "Seoul." In the evening, they were scheduled to attend a dinner hosted by Seoul Mayor Yum Po-hyon in the Hotel Shilla here. They will return to Pyongyang Thursday morning after paying a courtesy call on Yu Chang-sun, president of the (South) Korean National Red Cross.

#### Seoul Mayor Hosts Dinner

SK291308 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Yum Po-hyon, the mayor of Seoul, said Wednesday that he earnestly hopes that North Korea will participate in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.

"As the mayor of the host city of the two games, I would like to express my ardent hope that our brethren in North Korea will join this stately, historic event," Yum said at a dinner he hosted for the delegates to the eighth inter-Korean Red Cross talks. The dinner was held in the Dynasty Hall of the Hotel Shilla here.

Yum said he is confident that the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics will serve as stepping stones for a great leap of the Korean people in the 21st century. He also said that the reunion of separated family members is not only an urgent task but the constant aspiration of all the Korean people.

"You should not suspend this holy task," Yum said. "I hope you will do your best to produce substantial results through patience and mutual cooperation." The mayor added, "I hope you all will try to provide a turning point to consolidate the foundation for national reunification and to achieve the long-cherished hope of the separated family members in South and North Korea," he said.

In response, Yi Chong-yul, North Korea's chief delegate to the talks, said that the separated family members dispersed throughout South and North Korea are living with the pain of not knowing the fates of their lost kin. "We cannot sit by idly and watch the heart-breaking misfortune of the dispersed (family members) any longer," Yi said. "Let us put an end to the agony of the dispersed families."

Before dinner, Yum presented a silk cloth each to Yi and Kang Sok-sung, the senior North Korean adviser, and Yi gave the mayor a handicraft article and a set of glasses. The dinner followed a cocktail party, also held in the Hotel Shilla.

#### North Delegation Departs

SK300539 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The 84 members of the delegation of the North Korean Red Cross Society left Seoul at 0920 for North Korea after participation in the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks held in Seoul.

Prior to departure, Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the North Korean Red Cross Society, posed for photographs together with members of the delegations of the two sides including Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate of our side, and advisory members in front of the Sheraton Hotel where he stayed. He then issued a statement upon departure which he had prepared in advance.

In his departure statement, head of the North side Yi Chong-yul said that he was leaving for Pyongyang after concluding the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks and his visit to Seoul. He said that the delegation of the North side would like to thank, in the name of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society, the citizens of Seoul and officials of the Korean National Red Cross concerned for welcoming them with compatriotic love and for showing social concern.

Head of the delegation of the North Korean Red Cross Society Yi Chong-yul said that the schedule for the talks in Seoul, though short, was meaningful and that the talks were held without reserve. Saying that at the talks the two sides have agreed in principle upon the issue of discussing the five agenda items as a package for the reunion of the separated fellow countrymen and the issue of free travel for the alleviation of the sufferings forced upon the separated families, he said that the exchange of art troupes, with Red Cross members included, sometime during August and working-level contacts at Panmunjom have also been agreed upon.

Then, he said that the both sides have made a good start in view of the atmosphere of the talks and attitude on the part of the two sides toward the talks. Saying that good results are expected if the North-South Red Cross members make efforts based on humanitarianism, he noted that it is a sad thing for our people of a single ethnic race that a father and a son separated against their will 40 years ago have remained without even knowing whether the other is still alive or not for 40 years.

After reading the departure statement, Yi Chong-yul got into a sedan car with number plate 1 KA 1826 Seoul together with Yi Yong-tok, senior delegate of our side. While waiting for the car to leave Yi Chong-yul smiled and waved his hands upon the request of reporters.

The delegation of the North Korean side and reporters who left the Sheraton Hotel at about 0920 this morning for Panmunjom waved their hands to bid farewell to the delegates of our side, reporters, and hotel employees as if to say that they were sorry for leaving Seoul in which they had stayed for the past 3 days.

Following the same route chosen for entering Seoul, they came upon a road named "Road of Unification" after passing by Chamsil, turnpikes along the Han River, Yoido, Sodaemun, and Tongnimmun.

Members of the delegation of the North Korean side remained silent and looked out of their car while they were riding out of Seoul, showing mixed feelings on their faces. Unlike their attitude shown previously during their ride to Seoul, photographers of the North Korean side looked out of their cars with their cameras placed on their laps, without taking pictures.

Prior to departure, they took pictures of themselves in front of the hotel and posed for photographs with guides of our side and reporters, saying that they hope to meet each other again while shaking hands with them.

#### Wrap-up of Talks

SK300940 Seoul YONHAP in English 0914 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (OANA-YONHAP) -- In a dramatic conclusion to the eight inter-Korean Red Cross talks here on Thursday, Seoul and Pyongyang agreed to promote mutual visits by "homecoming groups" and "folk art troupes" around Aug. 15. If the agreement bears fruit, it would open the way for an historic exchange of visits this year by separated family members; it would be the first such exchange since post-world war second division of Korea.

In a last-minute meeting before the North Korean Red Cross delegates left Seoul, working-level officials from both sides agreed to hold another working-level conference at the truce village of Panmunjom on July 15 to work out the procedures for mutual visits by the separated family members and folk art troupes. High on the agenda of the Panmunjom meeting will be the size of the homecoming groups and folk art troupes, the length of their visits and the scheduling of the 10th inter-Korean Red Cross talks in Seoul.

After the North Korean delegates proposed the exchange of folk art troupes, the South Koreans counterproposed that the troupe be accompanied by a group of separated family members in search of their kin and relatives. Three Red Cross officials and three attendants from each side will attend the Panmunjom meeting.

During the eighth inter-Korean Red Cross talks, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Seoul and Pyongyang agreed to hold the ninth inter-Korean Red Cross talks in Pyongyang on Aug. 27.

On Wednesday, following the two-day meeting here, Yi Yong-tok, South Korea's chief delegate, told reporters that the conference had produced good prospects for further progress and that the proposals made by each side have things in common. Yi said he was generally satisfied with the progress made during the talks here, although there had been differences of opinion on how to implement the family reunion project.

According to Yi, the two delegations agreed on three important points: that they would settle all five of the agenda items through a comprehensive discussion and a package deal, that they would pay the highest regard to the free will of the separated family members in planning ways to carry out the reunion project, and that they would handle all other projects related to the implementation of the family reunion project through the Red Cross organization of the other side.

"I think it is a sign of progress that the two sides agreed in principle on free visits, although they failed to resolve the first agenda, calling for the confirmation of the whereabouts of separated family members," he said.

During the eighth Red Cross talks, which had been suspended since 1973, the South Korean delegation proposed the mutual arrangement of hometown visits by groups of separated family members on Aug. 15, and the establishment of a South-North Red Cross joint committee and a South-North Red Cross Panmunjom joint office, as part of the family reunion project.

Among the proposals made by the North Koreans were the right of separated family members to travel freely, a package discussion of the five-point agenda and the exchange of folk art troupes in August to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the end of Japanese colonial rule on the Korean peninsula.

Another significant sign of progress was that the North Korean side did not raise the issue of improving the "legal conditions and social atmosphere" in the South. The issue was an obstacle during the 1972-73 Red Cross talks.

The mass-circulation Korean language daily TONG-A ILBO said in an editorial on Thursday that the last-minute agreement to promote the mutual exchange of hometown visiting groups and artist troupes was "pretty fortunate." "Despite the eleventh-hour dramatic accord, there are lots of hurdles to overcome to translate the agreement into action," the paper said.

Another vernacular daily, the CHUNGANG ILBO, said that the two delegations achieved some headway in narrowing their differences through concrete proposals and sincere discussions. The progress resulted from concessions made by the South Korean delegates, the newspaper said. Pyongyang should show a more flexible and sincere attitude in the next meeting in Pyongyang in order to make further progress, the paper added.

Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the ruling (South Korean) Democratic Justice Party, said that his party welcomed the agreement to exchange homecoming groups and folk art troupes. The party hopes that the upcoming working-level meeting in Panmunjom will contribute greatly to settling the issue of reuniting separated family members and to laying a foundation for the peaceful reunification of the divided nation, Sim said.

Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the major opposition New (South) Korea Democratic Party, said that his party will make every possible effort to ensure the success of the Panmunjom meeting and the next inter-Korean Red Cross talks in Pyongyang. If North Korea deals with all the humanitarian issues between Seoul and Pyongyang in a more sincere and flexible manner, the prospects for success during the next two meetings will be bright, a South Korean Red Cross official commented.

#### KOREA TIMES VIEWS SEOUL N-S RED CROSS TALKS

SK300157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps for Family Reunion"]

[Text] An 84-person North Korean Red Cross delegation is to return to Pyongyang this morning, after holding two full-dress sessions in the eighth formal inter-Korea talks for family reunion through yesterday. The South and North Korean Red Cross delegates agreed to meet again in the ninth round of protracted talks on the issue, due to be held in Pyongyang Aug. 27.

The Seoul Red Cross meeting between the two parts of the long-divided country drew keen attention, both at home and abroad, as it was held as many as 12 years after the last round took place in 1973. Probably it was against this backdrop that both sides at the conference table seemed to be particularly discreet, displaying amiability, in exchanging their respective views and proposals on realizing the reunion of family members and relatives separated in the South and North.

During the talks, the South and North Red Cross delegates made efforts to find practical ways and means to attain the long-sought humanitarian goal under the Red Cross slogan, while trying to avoid a stalemate that may hinder the family reunion undertaking again. In fact, both sides have agreed in principle on "free visits" between separated family members, leaving specific matters to a working-level meeting due in July at the truce village of Panmunjom.

It was noteworthy that South Korea had proposed at the outset of the meeting an exchange of "hometown visiting groups," each comprising a substantial number of dispersed family members and led by the president or chairman of the Red Cross society concerned, in commemoration of the Aug. 15 National Liberation Day.

Based on the five agenda items previously agreed on by the two parties, the South Korean overture is considered meaningful as a pilot project, paving the way for the full-fledged implementation of mutual visits and reunion among separated families in a later stage.

On the other hand, Pyongyang suggested an exchange of 100-member folk art troupes between the South and North on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation in August this year, noting that this event would help create a favorable atmosphere for the undertaking of family reunion projects. But, the northern proposal would be irrelevant to the humanitarian Red Cross venture, unless a mutual visit or family reunion is realized.

We renew our call at this juncture that the family reunion projects be materialized as soon as possible by resolving the difference in views and approaches between the two parties at the projected working-level meeting and the forthcoming Pyongyang conference.

PAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. CULTURAL CENTER INCIDENT

SK290203 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The ROK-U.S. Friendship Has Not Been Weakened: A Pledge Following the American Cultural Center Incident"]

[Text] The shocking incident in which the American Cultural Center was occupied and sit-ins were held there by 73 students from 5 universities, has ended after 72 hours by the voluntary lifting of the occupation by the students.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman on 26 May said that the smooth conclusion is fortunate, and that the government closely cooperated with the United States to this end. He assessed the utmost efforts which the U.S. side exerted in persuading the student demonstrators to withdraw, and made it clear that such an incident will have no adverse effect on the ROK-U.S. alliance and friendly relations.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Walker said that he was satisfied, because the incident, which could have had undesirable consequences resulted in an atmosphere of dialogue and reconciliation. While deploring the incident as an improper method which had disrupted the function of the U.S. Embassy and the activities of the cultural center, he said that the incident, after all, has contributed to promoting understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

We also highly assess the self-control and the prudent attitude by the ROK and U.S. Governments.

The DJP said that, along with the people, it welcomes the conclusion of the incident which ended without any serious damage, and the New Korea Democratic Party also said that it welcomes the voluntary lifting of the sit-ins by the students along with the people. These remarks by the ruling and opposition parties are a reflection of the opinion of the people who were watching the incident with concern.

A diplomatic mission in another country is a symbol for the international honor and prestige of that country. In this regard, it was very unfortunate that some students occupied a part of the public facilities of the U.S. mission in Korea, and used it as a place for sit-ins. Such a similar incident must not occur again.

In this regard, all those concerned must make efforts to turn a misfortune into a blessing so that the friendly ROK-U.S. relations may not be influenced by the incident.

Though the incident ended well, the cause of the problems has not yet been eliminated. In this connection, we emphasize that the authorities and the ruling and opposition parties adopt a rational attitude and surpass their interests.

At the same time, they must be sincere as a surgeon treating a patient and must become even more competent to handle problems. This is applicable to calling for the students to account for the incident and dealing with all other major problems.

In particular, as the forum for solving political problems, the National Assembly must fully perform its intrinsic function as the place where public opinion is respected. The ruling and opposition parties must honor the just stand and call of others. Only then, can an unfortunate incident be prevented. By so doing, the National Assembly must display its new image before the people.

#### UNIVERSITIES URGED TO REMOVE VIOLENT PLACARDS

SK300149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 85 p 8

[Text] The universities and colleges have been urged to scrap all the placards hung and papers posted on the bulletin boards if their contents are "extremely" violent and radical.

In a recent meeting with deans of student affairs of five major universities in Seoul, Education Ministry officials made the urgent request while discussing the aftermath of the seizure of the U.S. Information Service library.

Students of the five universities stormed into the U.S. facility Thursday noon and conducted a sit-in protest for 72 hours, demanding a U.S. apology for its alleged role in putting out the Kwangju incident five years ago. The five higher learning institutions are Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sunggyungwan and Sogang Universities.

A ministry official yesterday said the deans had been told that all the radical placards and bulletins harming studious atmosphere should be removed. The ministry also requested further faculty efforts to ensure a campus climate befitting the image of the place of learning. As for the discipline of students involved in the raid, the ministry reiterated its position that the punishment should be balanced among the universities. The equilibrium has been stressed to university presidents meeting earlier.

The deans expressed the hopes that disciplinary action would be taken prudently after the end of the trial of the students. However, the disciplinary measures by school are expected to be made during summer vacation apparently in order not to cause a possible backfire, for instance, the boycotting of term exams.

Twenty-five out of the 73 who stormed the USIS building were arrested on formal warrants issued Tuesday night.

#### GOVERNMENT SEEKING RELEASE OF HOSTAGES IN IRAQ

SK301035 Seoul YONHAP in English 1020 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has been working to bring about the release of two Korean workers being held hostage in Iraq by the Patriot Union of Kurdistan (PUK), a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said Thursday.

Soon after the two Koreans, along with 24 other foreigners, were kidnapped early this month by PUK rebels, the Korean Government reported the incident to Iraqi police through the Korean diplomatic mission in Iraq and demanded that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry cooperate in securing their release, the spokesman said. Also working for their release is the Chong U Development Co., which hired the two Koreans being held captive. The Korean firm has been negotiating with the anti-government PUK guerrillas.

On May 8, the Kurdish rebels kidnapped 26 foreign technicians working in the Middle East nation, as part of a campaign to curb foreign support for the government of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The two Koreans in the kidnapped group are, Yang Chae-sok, 29 and Yi Kui-chong, 26.

In 1982, two other Koreans employed by Chong U were also kidnapped by the PUK rebels. After three months of detention, relations between the Iraqi Government and the rebels improved, and the kidnap victims were released, the spokesman said.

About 12,000 Koreans from eight Korean construction companies, including Chong U, are now involved in building projects in Iraq.

#### CHON WANTS NATION'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IMPROVED

SK291000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0944 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that Korea should take advantage of the current uncertainty and sluggishness of the global economy to improve the nation's economic structure and to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean-made products on the world market.

In a monthly trade promotion meeting, Chon said that Korean enterprises should gain ground on businesses in advanced nations by mobilizing their accumulated experiences and capabilities especially now that the economic growth of advanced countries is slowing down.

During the meeting, Kum Chin-ho, trade and industry minister, said if, as expected, the global economy picks up during the latter half of this year, Korea's exports will recover from the current slump.

In the first quarter of 1985, Korean exports reached about 8.17 billion U.S. dollars -- a 5.5 percent decrease from the same period last year, Kum said.

In an effort to stimulate Korean exports, the government has taken various supportive measures, including the granting of additional financial support for facility investments by exporters and the implementation of flexible measures for the management of foreign exchange rates.

The best way to maintain economic growth and to reduce Korea's deficit in its international balance of payments is through the continuous expansion of exports, Chon said. He urged exporters to gain more information from international export markets in order to increase shipments of Korean-made commodities abroad.

HENG SAMRIN GREETSS CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

BK291320 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 29 -- President Heng Samrin has warmly congratulated Gustav Husak on his re-election as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In a message of congratulations President Heng Samrin praised the revolutionary gains recorded by the Czechoslovak people, with President Gustav Husak as an eminent leader. These achievements, he added, contributed an active part to building socialism in Czechoslovakia and to peace, stability and cooperation in the world.

"The communists and the working people of Kampuchea," he said "note with great pleasure that the Czechoslovak Communists and people have confidence in you in the work of firm defence of peace and socialism which work they are engaging in together with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member countries."

"I am firmly convinced that based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, the bonds of fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples will further develop for the common interest," concluded President Heng Samrin.

CORRECTION TO SPK ON THAI REFUGEE ISSUE

The following correction to the item headlined "SPK Denounces Thai 'Repatriation of Refugees'" published in the 24 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT on H 1, is supplied by SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 25 May:

First paragraph, lines four and five reads: ...the number of refugees will reach 230,000-240,000. It is noted...(correcting figures)

THAI DAILY CITES SIHANOUK MESSAGE URGING TALKS

BK300403 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 85 p 5

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea's president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has reiterated that talks between the various Khmer groups, involved in the conflict, should be held without preconditions.

In a message, received by this correspondent from Pyongyang yesterday, the prince also said that a four-party government should be formed, involving Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front [KPNLF], the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin regime.

He also believes that an international peace-keeping force should be sent into Kampuchea to prevent the armed Khmer factions from fighting and killing each other, so as to achieve peace and freedom for Kampucheans. General elections, he said, should follow under United Nations supervision.

The prince's message came in notes added to a copy of an article published in the BANGKOK POST on April 26, 1985 called "Sihanouk Seeks Room for Manoeuvring."

The prince said in his notes (pictured below) [Printed below the text of this article is a facsimile of another article by Jacques Bekaert that was published in the "Kampuchean Diary" column on page 4 of 26 April BANGKOK POST. The facsimile shows Sihanouk's handwritten marginal notes in English and French. The text of the facsimile follows the text of this article] that the four steps he outlined, were necessary to reach an agreement in the Kampuchean conflict. Prince Sihanouk added that these four points were "reasonable."

These proposals have been expressed by the prince before. He always insisted on the need to disarm the various armed Khmer factions to prevent a civil war. The idea, accepted by ASEAN, was rejected by China during the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), which took place at the United Nations in New York in July 1981.

In his comments, Prince Sihanouk explained that "power has no attraction for me. I only want peace for my people, and for me, the possibility to finish writing my memoirs."

Prince Sihanouk is presently resting in his residence in Pyongyang, where he is under strict medical supervision. [End of text. Text of accompanying facsimile follows. Capitalized passages underlined by hand.]

Some people never let you down. For any newsmen covering Indochina, no one is probably more precious than Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Not only is he one of the most outspoken and frank statesmen in the world, and more willing to deal with the press than most, he also manages to make news when everything else is a bit dull.

His letter of April 16 to the deputy vice president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan once again renews the fear (or for some, the hope) that the prince is about to leave the group. Indeed the letter expresses his desire to resign from his position as president of the CGDK but says that, should such a resignation not be granted (and no one better than the prince knows that he will be asked to stay), then he would only request, according to a source who saw a copy of the letter, a leave of absence for health reasons, for "one or two years."

It is clear the main reasons for this attempted resignation have LITTLE TO DO WITH THE PRINCE'S HEALTH, [Sihanouk provides three exclamation marks in margin beside this underlined phrase.] although his doctors would love nothing more than to see their "impossible patient" (his own words, during a private conversation) take a good rest.

There are of course a few problems within the coalition, but nothing that cannot be worked out between the various parties involved. Don't forget this unusual government is made up of people who had had no burning desire to be associated too closely and finally did so for some very practical purposes. Tensions within similar movements are nothing sensational. Just take a look at the history of the French resistance during World War II, or any group of people fighting a difficult war, with part of their leaders or supporters living far away from the scene. Exile does not make anything easier.

Norodom Sihanouk has always been a bit impatient with the warriors, those he calls the "bellicose Cambodians," the Kampucheans dreaming of taking back Phnom Penh with tanks and troops. He does not like war, he sees little benefit in extending the suffering of his people. After all he is a Buddhist and violence certainly has less and less room in his heart.

More than most Kampuchean leaders he is sceptical of the power of ready-made slogans and nicely worded resolutions. The United Nations' General Assembly could dance on its head (as they say in French) but it would mean little if Hanoi and its powerful Soviet friends decide not to listen.

A vote at the UN is not negligible. It is an embarrassment for Hanoi. It shows the world's concern. It prevents the oblivion of Kampuchea. But is not going to change much of the situation on the field.

And, is what is going on in the field enough to convince the belligerent in one way or another to look for a different solution? Probably not at this point. An interesting comment was made recently to a visitor by the Vietnamese ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Mr Ngo Dien. The ambassador, who is probably one of the best informed men on the scene, was unusually frank. He did not pretend the resistance had been wiped out along with the successful campaign against the border camps. Since the camps fell, he explained, there was an increase of incidents inside the country although the general level of military activity was less than last year.

The resistance may challenge the last part of the statement but would probably agree with the description of its activity in the interior. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge) is operating around Phnom Penh now. The attack against the former royal capital of Udong, some 40 kilometres from Phnom Penh, really took place on March 26 and was described to a Western journalist as the work of at least 100 soldiers, in uniform, well behaved and operating in full control of the situation. They did destroy several trucks (not tanks as claimed by a DK communique). An AFP correspondent reports that there is now a body search for visitors of the royal palace in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge are not the only one to do something. The KPNLF pretend they have small teams of three or four men operating very close to the capital and are involved in sabotage. THE SIHANOUKIST ARMY, THE SURPRISE OF THE SEASON, is moving deeper to the interior from its small bases in Oddar Meanchey Province.

Ambassador Ngo Dien conceded about the activity but went on to say that soon the resistance (I guess he called them "rebels" or "bandits") would run out of ammunition and food, since the border was being sealed and the supply lines more and more hazardous.

The resistance, of course, challenge this. There is no way the Vietnamese can seal the entire border, they say, it is too long (650 kilometres) and the terrain can be very difficult. "We still manage to go through," KPNLF and ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] members told us. "We have such quantity of ammunition in the interior we won't have problems for long," a senior Khmer Rouge told a Khmer nationalist. Food apparently is no special problem either. There is little that money cannot buy....

So, even with the border camps gone, it seems that war will go on, more and more, in fact, with no one in the position to win, or lose.

THIS IS ONE OF THE CONCERNS OF PRINCE SIHANOUK. THE LONGER IT GOES ON, THE MORE HIS PEOPLE WILL SUFFER. Many observers may still believe he is motivated by a desire for power more than anything else. [preceding phrase "motivated by a desire for power more than anything else" is circled by hand. Sihanouk provides marginal note in French: "power does not interest me. I simply want peace for my people and, for myself, the opportunity to finish writing my memoirs."] It is my feeling (shared by many of his close friends) that power bears little attraction for him anymore. AT THE CORE OF HIS CONCERN IS THE FATE OF HIS PEOPLE AND HIS COUNTRY.

With the prospect of a long stalemate and the conviction that some of THE MAIN PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT HAVE NO DESIRE TO COMPROMISE HE FEELS A VERY UNHAPPY MAN. Being the president of the coalition government gives him a lot of international recognition. But sometimes he feels it is a bit of a straightjacket. IT DOES NOT LEAVE HIM WITH ENOUGH ROOM TO MANOEUVRE. Some of his supporters are well aware of his worry and probably live in constant fear of his next unexpected move.

The offer, made by Phnom Penh, to have him back in Kampuchea as long as he quits the coalition and dissociates himself from the Khmer Rouge does not particularly appeal to him. Within the strict framework of the PRK Constitution (modelled after the Vietnamese Constitution) it would be difficult to give him more than a marginal role, maybe similar to the one allocated to the Late Prince Souvanha Phouma in Laos.

But more and more Kampuchean watchers are convinced (and this is not just pure speculation) that several members of the present PRK government would be glad to see Prince Sihanouk come back to the country. As Khmer nationalists themselves they believe that Sihanouk, better than anyone else, would be able to balance the increasing weight not only of Hanoi but also of the Soviet Union in Kampuchea.

For the time being, he probably won't resign. And he will try to convince friends and foes alike that the only way out IS TO BE REASONABLE. [Sihanouk provides marginal note beginning in French and switching to English to enumerate points: "'To be reasonable' means the following must be accepted:

- [1) Talks without pre-conditions;
- [2) The forming of a four-way government (Khmer Rouge, KPNLF, Funcinpec, 'PRK' (K.D.) (D.K.);
- [3) The sending into Cambodia of an international peace keeping force, in order to prevent Khmer armed factions from fighting and killing each other and to achieve peace and freedom for the Khmer people;
- [4) General elections under UN supervision." The note is concluded by an illegible mark that is apparently Sihanouk's signature.]

#### VODK SCORES GORBACHEV'S ASIAN PEACE FORUM IDEA

BK280821 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 May 85

[Station commentary: "It is the Soviet Union Which is the Real Cause of Tension in the Whole of Asia"]

[Text] At a reception in honor of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his recent visit to Moscow, top Soviet leader Gorbachev proposed a meeting of all Asian countries to discuss peace and security issues in the region. Gorbachev also said the problems of peace and security in Asia are more acute and painful than in Europe. People just laughed upon hearing these words of the Soviet leader because they all see that the Soviet Union is pretending to be a wise old tiger in search of a solution to peace and security in Asia. This makes the Soviet Union -- leader of expansionism -- look as though it really wants peace and security for Asia.

People all agree that the situation is tense in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and other areas. Among the hot spots are Afghanistan and Cambodia. People might ask the Soviet Union what causes this tense situation? Who is creating all this?

In Afghanistan, it is the Soviet Union itself which sent hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression and occupy the country -- an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. For the past almost 6 years, the Soviet aggressor troops have massacred and barbarously mistreated the Afghan people. The Soviet acts of aggression and occupation have forced millions of Afghans to flee their homes, villages, and country to live in hardship as refugees in neighboring countries, particularly in Pakistan, and thus become a heavy burden upon the international community.

In Cambodia, the Soviet Union has set itself up as the main backer for Vietnam to wage a war of aggression. It is the Soviet Union which has been providing aircraft, tanks, artillery, weapons, and all kinds of ammunition to the Vietnamese to massacre the Cambodian people and launch offensives to destroy Cambodia in a most barbarous and savage manner. It is the Soviet Union which has been providing \$2 million to \$8 million a day in assistance to Vietnam to wage a war of aggression in Cambodia. Without Soviet assistance, Vietnam would not have been able to wage a war of aggression in Cambodia, occupy Cambodia, and massacre the Cambodian people for the past more than 6 years. Vietnam certainly could not have committed aggression against Thailand which has caused tension both along the Cambodian-Thai border and the whole of Asia.

From these two examples, people can clearly see that it is the Soviet Union which is the root cause of tension in Asia; in short it is the one who is fuelling the wars in Afghanistan and Cambodia. Independence-, peace-, and justive-loving countries the world over have been tirelessly making efforts to resolve these two wars by appealing to the Soviet Union and Vietnam to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Afghanistan and Cambodia.

The UN General Assembly also has been adopting resolutions every year demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw its aggressor forces from Afghanistan and Vietnam from Cambodia to let people in these two countries decide their own destiny without any outside interference or pressure.

However, both the Soviet Union and its agents, the Vietnamese, have ignored the just and correct demands of the international community and have most insolently trampled on the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Afghan and Cambodian issues. That is why these problems have remained unresolved, and the whole of Asia still has no peace, security, and stability. Furthermore, the danger of the Soviet war of aggression in Afghanistan and that of the Vietnamese in Cambodia spreading to other areas still remains and has constantly threatened neighboring countries in the region.

Therefore, if the Soviet Union really wants to help resolve the peace and security issues and lessen tension in Asia as Gorbachev said, it is very easy.

1. The Soviet Union should withdraw all its aggressor forces from Afghanistan as demanded by the international community and in accordance with the UN resolutions.
2. The Soviet Union should stop supporting Vietnam in its war of aggression in Cambodia. It should stop providing Vietnam with financial assistance, tanks, artillery, weapons, and ammunition to use in its war of aggression in Cambodia to massacre the Cambodian people and violate the Thai border. The Soviet Union should pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. If the Soviet Union respects the UN resolutions by withdrawing all its aggressor forces from Afghanistan and pressures its agents, the Vietnamese, to withdraw theirs from Cambodia, then Asia would recover its peace and security. There is no need for Gorbachev to propose a meeting to resolve all this.

However, if the Soviet Union and Vietnam still stubbornly refuse to abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambitions and refuse to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan and Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolutions, the Afghan people, like the Cambodian people, have only one choice. That is to unite and continue to wage an armed struggle to vigorously push the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors until they are all out of Afghanistan and Cambodia, like the aggressors of previous eras.

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF TRUONG CHINH VISIT

BK281222 Vientiane KPL in English 1017 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 28 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao party newspaper PASASON today editorially hails the success of the state visit by a high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation, which was concluded here yesterday.

The paper says: As a result of the visit to the Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council of the SRV, Laos and Vietnam have reaffirmed their determination to consolidate their great friendship and militant solidarity painstakingly fostered by beloved President Ho Chi Minh, intensify their all-round cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields, and to scrupulously implement the agreements reached at the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese summit.

The visit, the paper says, has given the two sides an opportunity to inform each other of the internal situation in their respective countries and to exchange views on international issues of common interest, particularly the way and means to further consolidate the special friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam for the sake of peace and security in South-east Asia and the world.

The paper continues: The joint statement signed on this occasion shows that the two sides reached complete identity of views on all issues discussed. The two sides renewed their determination to do their utmost to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and to peacefully coexist with other nations in the region, particularly with the ASEAN nations. They expressed their readiness to negotiate with all nations in the region on the basis of equality, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. They considered that Beijing's hostile policy towards the Indochinese countries is the main cause of the tension in the region, and they pledge to make every effort to restore their friendly ties with the Chinese people.

The paper finally quotes party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane as saying: Throughout the revolutionary process, Vietnam, overcoming all difficulties and making all necessary sacrifices, has always stood firmly on the front-line of the struggle against the colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists; the Vietnamese people have always considered the tasks of the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples as their own and always served as the mainstay in the revolutionary struggle of the three Indochinese peoples.

THAI PAPER ON ACTIVITIES OF REBELS, DISSIDENTS

BK290827 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 May 85 p 2

[Text] Pro-Beijing dissidents in the Laotian Government are seeking co-operation with Laotian rebels to drive the Vietnamese out of their country, resistance sources told the WORLD.

In a development noted since the start of the dry season in October last year, the dissidents, acting through their subordinates, approached key personalities of most Laotian resistance groups operating in the landlocked Indochinese state, the sources said. The reaction however, was mixed, with largely expatriate resistance leaders opposed to such a pact while younger rebels active inside Laos favoured it, the sources added.

Some of these rebels were already co-operating with Government troops in anti-Vietnamese actions in certain parts of the country, the sources noted. Vietnam, which virtually dominates the Kaysone Phomvihane Government in Vientiane, maintains some 40,000 troops in the landlocked Indochinese State.

The Vietnamese hold over Laos faces a yet uncoordinated resistance movement that features about eight groups, of which three are well-known.

The attempt by dissidents within the Vientiane Government to close ranks with rebels in the field came after a purge of pro-Beijing elements that affected every level of officialdom, the sources noted.

A top-ranking Laotian General, former Defence Minister Khamoun Buopha, was transferred to an inactive post last year and is now in charge of timber and agriculture, the sources said. Many senior Laotian officers were removed because their views differed from those of the governments in Vientiane or Hanoi, the sources added.

The purge deepened the ideological differences between those loyal to Hanoi and Beijing, the sources said.

The pro-Hanoi faction is led by Premier Kaysone and Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan while Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit and President Souphanouvong are pro-Beijing, they added.

The purge also reactivated the pro-Beijing Socialist Party of Laos which retreated with the Pathet Lao takeover of the country in December 1975. The party, the sources said, began to re-emerge early this year with an ex-journalist now in exile in China -- Sisan Sengnanouvong -- as an active operator. Known as Ramon among colleagues, Sisan is also said to have helped train Lao rebels in Yunnan, southern China.

There are now over 1,500 China-trained Laotian rebels operating in Laos. Several hundred others, including ethnic Hmongs, are still undergoing training. The rebels are armed with Chinese-made weapons, a large number of them delivered via the Khmer Rouge through the southern part of Laos, the sources said.

Armed and trained by China, the rebels said their main problems stemmed from conflicts among leaders settled in foreign countries. But the rebels hoped these problems would be solved soon as they were now being studied by experts accepted by all parties with plans to set up a co-ordinating centre.

#### CORRECTION TO TRUONG CHINH SPEECH AT RALLY

Substitute the following paragraph for the second paragraph on page I 7 of the item headlined "SRV's Truong Chinh Concludes Visit, Departs" and subheaded "Truong Chinh Speech," published on page I 6 in the 29 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT:

Beloved comrades and friends, the Vietnamese people are overwhelmingly happy to see that over the past 30 years the Lao people of all tribes, under the leadership of the LPRP, have overcome various difficulties and tests and carried out various great strategic tasks with complete success reflected by the complete defeat of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and the completion of the national-democratic revolution, thus leading Laos to directly embark on the path of socialism. This success is truly miraculous. It reflects the correct and creative leadership of the LPRP -- a true Marxist-Leninist party of the working class and fraternal people of Laos. [applause] (Supplying indistinct words and dropped line)

MOKHTAR STOPS OVER, VIEWS CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK290125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should let the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) decide whether to pursue the Malaysian proposal for indirect talks between the coalition and the Hanoi-backed Khmer regime.

Dr Mokhtar was speaking to reporters upon his arrival at Don Muang International Airport at about 4 pm yesterday for an overnight "working visit" which includes a meeting with his Thai counterpart, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila today. He was received at the airport by Sitthi, who had just flown back earlier in the afternoon from a trip to Europe and the United States.

Dr Mokhtar also said that if and after CGDK rejected the proximity talks idea, ASEAN should not make a new move to break the Kampuchean deadlock until Vietnam showed by acts that it really wanted a political solution.

"A solution to the Kampuchean problem is left to Vietnam because the Vietnamese have never bent forward one inch and the whole problem was caused by the occupation of Kampuchea. So, why should we bend over backwards and twist ourselves in that direction to do something new when the cause of the problem is the occupation of Kampuchea? That is the crux of the problem and the Vietnamese have not matched their words with their deeds," he said.

He said that when he went to Hanoi the last time, the Vietnamese leaders showed interest in his concept of settling the Kampuchean problem through partial normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations. Hanoi has not by far officially responded to the concept, which had been quietly discussed among ASEAN members.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that ASEAN should stop making comments on the proximity talks proposal and leave this question to the Kampuchean coalition to decide. Whatever the coalition would decide over the proposal, ASEAN should respect its decision, he said. The regional grouping, he said, would not apply pressure on the coalition government.

The Indonesian minister's visit here coincided with a two-day meeting of senior ASEAN officials in Bangkok. He said that the meeting was part of a series of meetings to prepare for the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, scheduled for July in Kuala Lumpur. The senior officials were reported to discuss the proximity talks ideas as well as other plans to lobby for support for the coalition during the UN General Assembly late this year. CGDK representatives also met separately yesterday and had a working dinner with ASEAN officials last night.

Urges More Pressure on SRV

BK290836 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 May 85 p 3

[Text] ASEAN needs to increase economic, political and diplomatic pressure on Vietnam over Kampuchea because Hanoi is content at playing a waiting game so that nations in the region will be tired of the issue, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this morning. Mokhtar made the remarks after meeting Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the Indra Hotel.

He said: "The Vietnamese are playing a waiting game by consolidating their position in Kampuchea hoping that ASEAN will tire which of course we never will."

"It seems that we are in for a long haul. But it is good because the ASEAN strategy is in place," he said. Mokhtar added that ASEAN, more united than before, and the Democratic Kampuchean coalition partners need time to consolidate and be more united and there are signs that they are doing exactly that.

Another encouraging sign is that despite the setbacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border the Khmer coalition seems more determined than ever. Mokhtar said the message is clear. That there need to be increased diplomatic, political, economic pressure and pressure in the field on Vietnam.

"We have to keep on going and tell the Soviets in the clearest terms that if they want good relations with ASEAN as they always said they should do something about it," he said.

Mokhtar said he does not think the international community will tire of the Kampuchean problem if it drags on because it is important. "It not only involves Thailand but the region and ASEAN is firmly behind Thailand and I don't think it will fade away," he said.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that issues before the UN General Assembly only fade away when it falls on one or two countries. But ASEAN is very much in picture, he said, adding that the recent Bandung conference will help ASEAN in its lobbying efforts.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REJECTS NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK281318 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The first joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for 1985 was held today at 1430. The president of the National Assembly, Ukrit Mongkhonwain, presided over the ordinary session. After announcing that there were 407 members attending the session, the president informed the session of an urgent motion from MP Phinya Chuaiphot of Surat Thani Province requesting that the urgent motion proposed by Bangkok MP Kasem Sirisamphan for an interpretation of Article 137 of the Constitution be debated first instead of the motion of Uthai Thani MP Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit calling for an interpretation of Article 194, Section 6 of the Constitution. The session had no objection. The president therefore took up Kasem Sirisamphan's motion for debate.

Kasem Sirisamphan explained that the motion of the Chat Thai Party seeking a no-confidence debate against the prime minister and Cabinet ministers individually is in violation of Article 137 of Constitution. The Chat Thai Party's MP's protested that the Social Action Party did not follow proper steps and parliamentary regulations in submitting the motion. At several points in the debate, the president had to intervene. Finally, leader of the Chat Thai Party and opposition leader Major General Praman Adireksan took the floor and said that the president of the session contrived and ignored the proposals made. He then led a walk-out by the Chat Thai Party's MP's at about 1545. The session continued until 1655. An MP proposed to close the session. A vote was taken. As a result, the parliament voted 366 to 7 rejecting the Chat Thai Party's motion, ruling that it is in violation of Article 137 of the Constitution. The session also voted to postpone the debate on the motion proposed by Col Phon Roengprasoetwit calling for an interpretation of the Constitution and the motion proposed by M.R. Khukrit Pramot. The session adjourned at 1700.

KHUKRIT CHIDES PREM'S 'BUREAUCRATIC ATTITUDES'

BK260150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday that he believes Gen Prem Tinsulanon to be the most suitable Prime Minister for now, but chided both him and his Cabinet "for becoming more and more like bureaucrats whose performances are passive and lack vitality."

M.R. Khurkrit qualified his remarks by saying that the bureaucratic attitudes and passiveness of the Prime Minister were due to the fact that he was surrounded by advisers and trusted ministers who were all either bureaucrats or academics.

Speaking to a fund-raiser for the Association of Thai Government Scholarship Students at the Ambassador Hotel yesterday, M.R. Khukrit said that even Gen Prem's most trusted minister, PM's Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan, used to be a bureaucrat. But, he added with a wry smile, there were advantages to such an attitude as order and stability prevailed in the country.

The Social Action Party (SAP) leader added that he had looked around in Parliament but hadn't seen anyone more suitable than General Prem to serve as prime minister. The SAP leader said that his party should not be entirely blamed for the economic woes facing the country.

He pointed out that the Social Action Party only held control of the Commerce and Agriculture ministries whereas decision-making on key economic issues which had far-reaching implications, such as the baht devaluation and tax increases rested with the Finance Ministry.

The Finance Ministry comes under the special quota of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. He claimed that the Prime Minister himself was surrounded by his economic advisers -- several of whom were bureaucrats -- and the Council of Economic Ministers. He stressed that the Social Action Party, with its control of the Commerce and Agriculture ministries, could not influence the decision-making of the Council.

The SAP leader then complained about his party being the target of criticism and attack for controversies arising out of economic policy matters.

"I definitely don't want (to be prime minister) because I am now 74 years old and have diabetes," he said, adding, however, that if "a problem" occurred efforts would have to be made to find a prime minister. He said he disagreed with a notion that the prime minister should be an elected MP.

"The door should be open wide," he said, stressing that sometimes it is extremely difficult to find a prime minister in this country.

On the suggestion that the Parliament should be given the right to pick a prime minister, the SAP leader cited a case when no elected MPs could be found to assume the premiership when General Kriangsak Chamanan stepped down over five years ago.

Asked to comment if, in his opinion, General Athit Kamlang-ek could become a prime minister, M.R. Khukrit said that he recognised the general as a good and efficient army commander-in-chief but "being a prime minister needs several more factors -- both low and high -- and simply support in the Parliament is not sufficient."

"He (General Athit) has never touched, never tried (to be a prime minister)."

The SAP leader noted that General Prem had all the requirements to assume the premiership. "He has dignity, support and is a gentleman and all the three armed forces are Pa's (Gen Prem's) sons and (he is) untouchable," declared M.R. Khukrit.

As for himself, he said: "I am a loner and came from a bamboo pole, no sons and touchable."

He recalled the bitter experiences of his one and a half years at the helm of the Government a decade ago when his house was ransacked by protesting policemen with protesting textile workers blocking his house entrance and Thai guards demonstrating in front of the Government House. Therefore, he said he would not deny it if he was criticised for patronising General Prem.

But he claimed that the Prime Minister lacked political experience and didn't know the people's needs.

"He didn't feel the happiness and suffering, cold and heat of the people. When he visited people in the provinces, he simply knelt down to talk to the old people and patted children on their checks.

"If he (Prem) contests an election, he will know the people's needs and sufferings and can be touchable," he said. He added that General Prem wanted to be nice and friendly with everyone but would become very upset when he was criticised by the opposition.

M.R. Khukrit also said he disagreed with the idea of appointing the supreme commander as a deputy prime minister, saying that finally the deputy premier may assume the premiership himself. The SAP leader reiterated his suggestion that the Cabinet should be reshuffled after the no-confidence debate because it had been in office for two years and, therefore, needed to be revitalised.

He maintained that the reshuffle did not mean that the opposition Chat Thai Party would be brought into the coalition as part of the Government.

#### SRV SOLDIERS SAID TO SURRENDER IN DRY SEASON

BK281215 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 28 May 85 p 20

[Excerpt] Burapha Force Commander Major General San Sriphen disclosed that a Vietnamese lieutenant belonging to the 2d Regiment of the 9th Division became tired of the fighting and crossed the Khlong Luk Bridge to surrender to Thai authorities in Trat Province on 24 May.

He said that during this dry season, a total of 184 Vietnamese soldiers have surrendered to Thai authorities in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Burapha Force. Some of them have been brought to the processing center to begin procedures for resettlement in third countries.

Major General San said that Vietnam has recruited Cambodians to dig strategic canals. In particular, they have dug a strategic canal about 140 km long in the area opposite the Burapha Force.

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS

OW271835 Hanoi VNA in English 1707 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- The high-level party and state delegation led by President of the State Council Truong Chinh returned here today after a friendship visit to Laos.

The delegation was greeted at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi by Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Van Tien Dung, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Dong Si Nguyen, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Tran Kien, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Nguyen Giap, Huynh Tan Phat and other high officials.

Kampong Manivong, counsellor of the Lao Embassy here, was also present.

NHAN DAN Hails Visit

BK281157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 85

[28 May NHAN DAN editorial: "The Great Strength of the Fraternal Relationship and Comprehensive Cooperation Between the SRV and the LPDR"]

[Text] The recent official friendship visit to the LPDR by the SRV party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, was a splendid success. The joint Vietnam-Laos statement issued on this occasion is an important document manifesting the special friendship and the identity of views on matters relating to the two countries' relations as well as other international issues of mutual concern.

The visit is also a good occasion for the Vietnamese delegation to express, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, to the Lao people our admiration for the outstanding achievements in all fields scored by the Lao revolution and our profound gratitude to the Lao people for their wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people. This visit is a very significant event -- a visit made at a time when the Vietnam-Laos relationship is developing another step with new achievements and on an intensified scale on the basis of the SRV-LPDR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the statement of the Vietnam-Laos-PRK summit conference. The visit helps to develop continuously the great achievements of the meetings between CPV General Secretary Le Duan and other SRV party and state leaders with LPRP Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihane and other Lao party and state leaders. It also helps develop the great achievements in the implementation of the two parties' resolutions on strengthening the Vietnam-Laos relationship.

The two sides affirm their determination to strengthen further the great friendship and militant solidarity painstakingly built by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh; develop comprehensive cooperation, particularly in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technological fields; and carry out positively the commitments of the Laos-Vietnam-PRK summit conference.

The two sides warmly welcome the marvelous revival and the resounding victories of the fraternal Cambodian people and support the correct stand of the PRK that a settlement of the Cambodian issue must be based on respect for the right of self-determination of the Cambodian people -- first of all, the right to revive the Cambodian nation -- and the elimination of the genocidal clique for good.

The two sides affirm their unswerving policy in strengthening their comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community.

The two sides denounce the U.S. Administration and its allies for carrying out an arms-race policy, thereby creating a tense and very dangerous situation in the world, and for attempting to gain military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to dominate the world. The two sides fully support the Soviet Union's unswerving foreign policy, especially the well-known peace initiative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the 9 May 1985 appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The two sides declare important statements on their stance, viewpoint, and attitude toward the situation in the region and affirm that the hostile policy of the Beijing leadership against the three Indochinese countries is the cause of the current tension in Southeast Asia. The two sides hope to do their best to restore the age-old friendly relations between the peoples of Indochina and China and believe that all differences between the Indochinese countries and China can be and must be resolved through negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs in the interests of peace and security in Asia.

The two sides affirm the three Indochinese countries' stand -- made public at the conference of the foreign ministers' of Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK in January 1985 -- on a political solution to the Southeast Asian and Cambodian issues; support dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries; and are ready to develop good-neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Thailand.

The correct stand and attitude of goodwill of Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK have again been demonstrated through the visit to Laos by the high-ranking SRV party and state delegation, especially when the situation in Indochina and the region is initially developing in favor of the trend toward negotiations. The Vietnamese people are very happy to note the splendid achievements scored during the official visit to the LPDR by the high-ranking SRV party and state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh.

This visit has contributed significantly to consolidating and developing fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, thereby strengthening the Vietnam-Laos-PRK militant solidarity for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

#### CSSR'S ROHLICEK, DELEGATION STOPOVER IN HANOI

OW291802 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- A Czechoslovak Government delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and deputy-premier of the Czechoslovak Government, stopped over in Hanoi this afternoon and made a hand-over of the Czechoslovak Government's gifts to the Vietnamese people. Present were Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of Council of Ministers; Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission; Hoang Trong Dai, vice minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Van Ich, deputy chief of the office of the Council of Ministers; Mrs Do Thi Tai, head of the Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid; and Le Duc Cang, assistant to the foreign minister.

Also present was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl. The gifts included a quantity of consumer foods, medicines, and medical instruments.

The delegation was welcomed and seen off by Tran Quynh, Dang Hoi Xuan, Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and others.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH AT RALLY FOR HO CHI MINH

OW261101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 85

["Full text" of speech by Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, at a meeting held in Hanoi on the morning of 18 May 1985 to mark President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birth anniversary -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Presidium members, distinguished guests, comrades, and friends:

Today, with boundless confidence and profound gratitude, our entire party, people, and Army celebrate the 95th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, the guiding genius of the Vietnamese working class and people, great teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, prominent activist of the international communist and workers' movement, outstanding fighter of the national liberation movement, and close friend of oppressed nations and laboring people all over the world.

With boundless love, our people are turning their thoughts to President Ho Chi Minh, who devoted his entire life to the revolutionary cause and set a brilliant example for Vietnam's present and future generations.

Uncle Ho left us 16 years ago, but we still feel as if he were beside us. He will live forever in our revolutionary cause and in our country. On this glorious historic day, let us look back at the path Uncle Ho travelled and at the undertaking bequeathed by him in order to further fortify our pride and confidence and continue to implement his teachings, with the determination to take his ever-victorious banner to final victory.

President Ho Chi Minh Discovered Leninism and the October Revolution and Found the Path to National Liberation

Comrades and friends, in order that an independent and unified Vietnam could emerge as it has done now, our people had to tread a long but glorious path full of difficulties, hardships, ordeals, and sacrifices. This path was mapped out by President Ho Chi Minh through his creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam.

Uncle Ho was born and raised in an turbulent country. He experienced our countrymen's pain of losing a country. He was influenced by our forefathers' patriotism. He witnessed numerous valiant uprisings by our people as well as the French colonialists' brutal terrorism. He followed Phan Dinh Phung's royalist movement, Phan Boi Chau's go-east movement, Hoang Hoa Tham's anti-French armed struggle movement, and Phan Chu Trinh's reform campaign. However, all these movements failed in succession, causing him to anxiously ponder the reasons for success and failure. He soon came to understand the mistakes committed by preceding revolutionaries and the restrictions encountered by contemporary scholars. He abandoned their tracks to look for a correct path of national liberation.

In the beginning of the 20th century, when the entire country was still deeply enveloped in darkness, President Ho Chi Minh left his homeland in search of a path to national salvation, driven by a strong will, extraordinary courage, and unshakable determination. How to drive out the aggressor colonialists in order to achieve national independence and bring freedom to the nation?

During that time, finding a correct answer to this question became Uncle Ho's loftiest objective and greatest aspiration. He left the country with a warm patriotism and a profound love for his people. He came to the West where bourgeois democratic revolutions had broken out to try and understand how the people there had conducted their revolutions so that, upon his return home, he would be able to help his fellow countrymen drive out the French colonialists.

He set foot on many countries, from Asia to Europe and from Africa to America, to observe and try and understand things and to draw necessary conclusions for his nation's revolutionary path. From his understanding of French colonialism, he had come to understand colonialism and world imperialism in general. From his love for his nation and homeland, he gained an understanding of colonial peoples and befriended oppressed and exploited workers and proletarians in all countries.

During many years of travel, he made his living without relying on others and built for himself a rich fund of knowledge and a broad and warm revolutionary eagerness to quickly assimilate Marxism-Leninism, the truth of the era. He came to grasp this truth, starting with the first draft of Lenin's theses on national and colonial issues. In his famous theses, Lenin raised issues of particular importance, including the problems of genuine freedom and equality among nations and of militant solidarity between the proletariat and the working people in various countries, and the correct evaluations of the October Revolution, the Soviet administration, and proletarian internationalism. In particular, Lenin's theses show the path of liberation for colonial and dependent nations, the tasks of communist parties in settling national and colonial issues, and so forth.

It can be said that all the problems pondered by President Ho Chi Minh during the many years searching for a path to national salvation were thus resolved. As he put it: Lenin's theses deeply touched and enthused me and greatly enlightened my faith. I was so glad that I burst into tears. Sitting alone in my room, I shouted as if I were speaking before a large audience: Oh my ill-treated and suffering fellow countrymen! This is what we need. This is our path to liberation.

President Ho Chi Minh was the first Vietnamese to be aware of the special importance of Lenin's theses and the first to understand their decisive significance for the revolutions of Vietnam, Indochina, and colonies in general. This was the outcome of President Ho Chi Minh's long search for a path to national salvation and of the fact that he involved himself in the life and struggle of the proletariat and the laboring masses in many countries. This was also the result of the intelligence of a genius, heightened constantly through patient learning and through acceptance of the world's cultural quintessence. Because of this, he hurried to develop propaganda and organizational activities among the working class and patriots in a number of colonies. He resolutely opposed rightist and ambiguous thoughts on colonialism even within the French Communist Party. He constantly denounced colonialism to enlighten French people from all walks of life to the plight of the peoples of Vietnam and of other colonies as well. He became the first Vietnamese proletarian journalist endowed with a brave fighting spirit. He was the first revolutionary to shed Marxist-Leninist light upon Vietnam.

Lenin's Theses Were Like an Open Door Through Which President Ho Chi Minh Arrived at Marxism-Leninism

Prompted by the requirements of revolutionary activity, he strove to further understand and thoroughly grasp the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism and creatively apply it to Vietnam's specific conditions, to resolve the problems raised by the Vietnamese revolution.

Thus, President Ho Chi Minh proceeded from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism; being a patriot, he became a communist fighter. He eagerly hoped to return to the country in order to put into practice his long cherished aspiration.

In mid-1923, in a farewell statement to his militant comrades in the Federation of Colonies, he asked: What must we do? He himself gave the answer: To me, the reply is clear. Return to the homeland, so among the masses, awaken them, organize them, unite them, train them, and then get them involved in the struggle to win back freedom and independence.

On his way home, President Ho Chi Minh passed through Soviet Russia, the native land of Lenin, the homeland of the October Revolution. This was the route that took him to the origin of the truth of the times.

Throughout his stay in the Soviet land, he studied Marxist-Leninist theory intensively and participated in Comintern activities. He took part in the Fifth Comintern Congress and many other congresses: the Red Trade Union International, the Peasants International, the Women's International, the Youth International, and so forth. He became a valiant fighter of the international communist movement and resolutely defended Lenin's viewpoints on world revolution issues. He expanded international relations, and laid the foundation for the friendships between the Vietnamese people and the Soviet people and the people of many other countries.

He strove to understand Soviet society, a new social system in which the laboring people were liberated and became true masters of their destiny. Through that reality, President Ho Chi Minh found that the way to save his nation and his people was not only by toppling colonialism and imperialism, but also by building a new society, a socialist and communist society.

In light of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the October Revolution, President Ho Chi Minh prepared to formulate a correct policy for the Vietnamese revolution, to advance it to a new era. He affirmed: To the Vietnamese revolution, Marxism-Leninism is not only a marvelous lodestar, a guide, but also the sun that illuminates the path we take to total victory, to socialism and communism.

The path President Ho Chi Minh found is the one the Vietnamese people inevitably must take. President Ho Chi Minh was a great continuator in the nationbuilding and national defense of the Vietnamese people, based on a new strength, the strength of Marxism-Leninism and of the era.

He set off in search of a way for national salvation and returned with a strategic course he charted, advancing the Vietnamese people from one victory to another, enabling them to write the most glorious pages in the history of their fatherland, and raising the Vietnamese people to the height of the era.

President Ho Chi Minh Creatively Applied and Enriched the Leninist Doctrine on Colonial Revolution

Comrades and friends,

1. Throughout his life, President Ho Chi Minh fought tirelessly to win back independence and freedom for his people and the right to self-determination for other peoples in the world. To him, the adage, nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, is the foremost principle in the theory of colonial revolution as well as a motto for action in combat. President Ho Chi Minh devoted much effort and energy to studying the issue of colonial revolution, the survival of the Vietnamese people and other colonial peoples in the 20th century.

He creatively applied, enriched, and promoted the Leninist doctrine concerning nations and colonies. He was born and raised in a time when the internal conflicts of capitalism were developing to a near-explosive point in a time when the uprising of the repressed East was developing in parallel with the ripening proletarian revolution in the capitalist countries.

At an early date, he perceived the fundamental conflicts between imperialism and the colonial nations, among the capitalist countries themselves, and the relationships among colonies. He keenly understood Lenin's famous viewpoint that, at the dawn of the imperialist era and proletarian revolution, the national liberation revolution, though still imbued with a national and democratic theme, no longer belonged to the realm of the bourgeois revolution but had become an important, inseparable component of the proletarian revolution. He said: In today's era, the national liberation revolution is an integral part of the worldwide proletarian revolution.

That viewpoint helped President Ho Chi Minh, from the early 1920's, perceive the decisive importance of solidarity among oppressed peoples struggling against imperialism, and the alliance between colonial peoples and the working class in the capitalist countries. To him, the proletarian revolution and the national liberation revolution were two currents born of the same revolutionary process; these two currents did not intersect, or run in opposite directions, but intertwined and blended together into the common current of the world revolutionary process. He always searched for the unifying factors of these two currents, and he himself implemented, outstandingly, Lenin's strategic motto: Proletarians of the world and oppressed peoples, unite!

2. Since the victory of the October Revolution, the militant alliance between the national liberation revolution in the colonies and the proletarian revolution in the mother countries entered a qualitatively new period. A salient characteristic of that alliance was that the working class had been awakened and was playing an increasingly decisive role in the national liberation movement. As for the nationalist bourgeoisie, it gradually abandoned its leading role, or proved its impotence from the inception of the movement, or, if it managed to assume the leading role in the revolution in a certain colony, the revolution was in danger of being aborted half way and possibly turning that country into an imperialist neocolony.

President Ho Chi Minh perceived, at an early date, the inevitable trend of historic development. He clearly realized the close relationship between the national liberation revolution and the October Revolution. He said: The October Revolution has opened the way of liberation for peoples and for all mankind and ushered in a new era in history.

Thus, the theory and reality of the October Revolution helped the oppressed peoples clearly perceive that the way to national liberation must be closely linked to the first proletarian revolution in the world, because the October Revolution toppled imperialism right in a mother country, shaking the great rear area of world imperialism, liberating the peoples of the Tsarist colonies, ushering in a period of irresistible uprising of the oppressed peoples to win back their independence and freedom.

President Ho Chi Minh's ideas on colonial revolution clearly prove that we cannot accelerate the national liberation revolution while negating the path-blazing impact and stimulating example of the October Revolution, that we cannot abolish the imperialist colonial system while negating the guiding principles and invaluable, popular lessons of the October Revolution.

The value of President Ho Chi Minh's idea on the relationship between the national liberation revolution and the October Revolution has so far remain unchanged. This has been factually demonstrated by the repeated victories won by the national liberation movement since the October Revolution.

3. As a leader of the national liberation movement, President Ho Chi Minh clearly realized that the national liberation revolution and the proletarian revolution in the mother country must be closely coordinated; they must encourage and support each other in order to achieve the common objective of toppling imperialism, the common enemy. He compared imperialism to a leech with two suckers and emphasized the need to attack it as both suckers, one in the mother country, and the other in the colony, if the revolution is to win easily. He viewed the close relationship between these two revolutions as that between the two wings of a bird, the bird being his image of the world revolution. This bird must flap its wings in order to fly.

The proletarian revolution in the mother countries has the power to assault the very den of colonialism while the national liberation revolution in the colonies can attack the very rear of colonialism. This is the organic and mutual relationship between the proletarian revolutionary forces in the imperialist countries and the colonial people's revolutionary forces in forming a common anti-imperialist front for the liberation of the proletariat as well as oppressed nations.

4. President Ho Chi Minh laid special emphasis on the active role of the national liberation revolution, holding that the colonial revolution, though closely related with the revolution in the mother countries, is independent from the latter. The colonial revolution is fully capable of winning victory even before the revolution in the mother countries has succeeded, because the colonial revolution may occur and win in the weakest link of imperialism. Colonial peoples should not and cannot wait for the victory of the proletarian revolution in the mother country to win liberation. They must actively rise up to launch revolution; the success of the colonial revolution will become a great support and encouragement for the proletarian revolution in the mother country. Vietnam's revolution in August 1945 was an eloquent proof of that.

As pointed out by President Ho Chi Minh, if we want to triumph over the imperialist countries, we must first deprive them of all their colonies. The victory of colonial peoples will help their western brothers achieve total liberation. That very important thesis reflects a spirit of revolutionary offensive and the scientific attitude of a great thinker with much experience; it is also a notable contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory on colonial revolution.

The victories of the revolutions in Vietnam and many other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America over the past several decades have clearly borne out the abovementioned thesis of President Ho Chi Minh.

5. Another particularly important problem is along what path colonial peoples must advance and how they can gain complete independence and genuine freedom.

After becoming a Marxist-Leninist and a communist fighter, President Ho Chi Minh asserted the path to victory for the national liberation revolution is the path of proletarian revolution; national liberation must be linked to social liberation and the liberation of the proletariat and the working people. National independence is inseparable from socialism.

In President Ho Chi Minh's view, if in a colony the proletariat wants to liberate itself, it must also liberate the entire nation from all oppression and exploitation. On the other hand, to liberate the nation from all oppression and exploitation, it is necessary to liberate the proletariat. These two liberations can only be achieved by socialism and world revolution. He affirmed: For complete success, the national liberation revolution must develop into a socialist revolution.

Therefore, the successful national liberation revolution must immediately shift to the socialist revolution. Under the leadership of the CPV and President Ho Chi Minh, our people have conducted two revolutions: The national people's democratic revolution and socialist revolution. These two revolutions are the two stages of a revolutionary process. The national people's democratic revolution is preparing for and the premise of the socialist revolution. The socialist revolution is the necessary development of the national people's democratic revolution. The national people's democratic revolution must be carried out first and must, after achieving success, be shifted to the socialist revolution without interruption. For this reason, after the national people's democratic revolution in our country achieved success in half of the territory in 1954, our party and President Ho Chi Minh advocated leading North Vietnam to socialism while South Vietnam continued the national people's democratic revolution.

After the great Spring 1975 victory, as southern Vietnam had been totally liberated and the country had been reunified, our party quickly advocated advancing the entire country to the transition period to socialism.

6. In order to complete the two previously mentioned revolutions, President Ho Chi Minh emphasized the leading role of the working class as a decisive factor for success. He said: At present, the working class is the only class endowed with the historic mission of leading the revolution to final victory.

Right from the beginning, he stressed the need for the working class in the colonies to grasp the national liberation banner and not yield it to any other class. Although he realized the role and great strength of the peasantry in the colonies, he strongly criticized the erroneous viewpoints which had flattered and beguiled the peasants into believing that the colony issue could be settled on the basis of their stand. Only by firmly grasping Lenin's viewpoint, deeply understanding the peasantry, and having foresight could he predict the very disastrous consequences which the opportunists might bring upon the revolution in the colonies.

Thus, with his plentiful and practical acts, his clear-sighted thinking, and his genius, President Ho Chi Minh made outstanding contributions to the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and to the enrichment and development of Lenin's theory on the colonial revolution. He built a strict theoretical system upon which to shape a strategy and develop tactics as well as the method and art of conducting a revolution in an inherent colony like our country.

President Ho Chi Minh held fast to the Marxist-Leninist banner, the symbol of the necessary development of the national liberation movement and of the advance to socialism. With his thoughts on the colonial revolution, he has contributed positively to deeply changing the world's history in our present times.

President Ho Chi Minh's Great Work and Merits Vis-a-Vis the Vietnamese Revolution

Comrades and Friends,

President Ho Chi Minh met the imperatives of history.

After searching for a path to national salvation, he became the leader of the revolution of the working class and people of Vietnam, opening a most glorious road and the most brilliant epoch of the Vietnamese nation's history which dates back more than 4,000 years.

His work is so great for the Vietnamese revolution and his achievements are extremely monumental. His greatest achievement resides in introducing Leninism to Vietnam which gave rise to a strong revolutionary wave nationwide and led to the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, a basic turning point in our country's history and, to put it more correctly, in the history of the three Indochinese countries.

He creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to devise a correct revolutionary line to guide our people in conducting their revolution successfully. That is the line of conducting the people's democratic and national revolution and then quickly shifting to socialist revolution in a former agricultural colony. It is also the line which upholds the banner of national independence and socialism.

With his theory on colonial revolution, President Ho Chi Minh strove hard to lay the ideological foundations for the building of the party's revolutionary line -- a combination of highly guiding strategic viewpoints in politics and theory, in perception and action, in methods and art of fighting and defeating the enemy and building the nation.

Firmly grasping that line, we have a scientific basis for understanding the development of the Vietnamese revolution, understanding the extensive process of world revolution in today's era, and thence, understanding why our party and President Ho Chi Minh were able to combine the strength of national independence with the strength of socialism, the strength of our people with the strength of our era, and closely link our people's fight to the offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

In order to carry out that line and advance the Vietnamese revolution to victory, President Ho Chi Minh primarily concerned himself with founding a revolutionary party from among our country's working class. His great victory was the successful building and training of our party in all three aspects -- political, ideological, and organizational. He built a Marxist-Leninist party in a semifeudal colony where small production prevailed, a party which constantly maintained a thoroughly revolutionary nature of the working class, and which could promote the heroic tradition of the Vietnamese people.

President Ho Chi Minh constantly devoted himself to promoting solidarity and single-mindedness within the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party's correct line. He considered the maintenance of party solidarity and single-mindedness as the preservation of the apple of one's eye. To him, party solidarity and single-mindedness must be manifested in all political, ideological, and organizational fields. He constantly and firmly maintained the party's principle of democratic centralism, and he strongly urged all party members to defend and resolutely carry out the party's policy line, correctly and consciously observe party discipline, regularly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and constantly seek to enhance their political qualities and revolutionary tactics.

The party-in-power issue was one of President Ho Chi Minh's deep concerns. At an early date he perceived the danger of possible occurrence of bureaucratism under the conditions in which the party is in power, especially in a backward agricultural country with a less developed economy still heavily influenced by feudal vestiges, bad habits, and the vices of small producers. That danger caused the party to be divorced from the masses, from the very origination of the party's strength.

He regularly reminded all cadres and party members to combat high-handedness, authoritarianism, revolutionary mandarinism, and the other manifestations of bureaucratism, which are totally alien to the party's nature. To him, training revolutionary cadres for future generations is very necessary work in party building. He gave attention to training and fostering a large contingent of cadres and party members for the party so as to meet the requirements in each revolutionary stage.

Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. To best ensure the revolution's success, President Ho Chi Minh advocated achieving, without fail, a worker-peasant alliance. He pointed out that only a worker-peasant alliance, under the leadership of the working class, can resolutely and thoroughly overthrow the reactionary forces, win back the consolidation of the people's revolutionary administration, accomplish the historic mission of the people's democratic and national revolution, and advance to socialism.

He struggled tirelessly to found, consolidate, and strengthen the all-people great solidarity bloc, based on the worker-peasant alliance, in order to achieve unity in action in the struggle against the nation's common enemy. The motto he devised for the front is: Unity, unity, great unity yields victory, victory, great victory. This strategic thought was applied throughout the course of the people's democratic and national revolution and in the socialist revolution.

President Ho Chi Minh is a Beloved Father of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces

He organized, educated, and trained our Army into a powerful revolutionary Army, closely linked to the people, knowledgeable on how to conduct people's war in the unique Vietnamese style, and able to score glorious armed exploits, thereby bringing glory and pride to our Army and our people.

He laid out a firm basis for the military theory of the Vietnamese revolution. He firmly grasped Marxism-Leninism's revolutionary violence viewpoint and had a keen perception of the role of revolutionary struggle and the position of people's armed forces in revolutionary struggle. He regularly concerned himself with building the Army politically, ideologically, and organizationally; fostering our Army in a working-class nature and our people's heroic and indomitable tradition; educating cadres and combatants on political qualities and sublime revolutionary ethics. He also regularly cared for the Army's material and spiritual life, displaying to the Army his most affectionate feelings.

We forever remember well the great meritorious service of President Ho Chi Minh to the people's Armed Forces. Our Army pledges to uphold revolutionary heroism; accomplish its national mission and internationalist obligations in an outstanding manner; forever show itself worthy of being Uncle Ho's troops; forever uphold its tradition of being loyal to the party, the nation, and the people; be ready to fight and make sacrifices for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism; accomplish all tasks, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies.

President Ho Chi Minh Is the Founding Father of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Creator of the First Worker-Peasant State in Southeast Asia

According to President Ho Chi Minh, at a certain stage of its development, the Vietnamese revolution had to have people's revolutionary administrations established, which represented the right to collective mastership of the laboring people and which were a guarantee for firmly maintaining and developing the revolution's victories.

Under conditions of armed struggles, and with the trend of revolutionary victories, those administrations could be established in a locality, a region, and even, in many localities, many regions, or in a large part of the country. The experiences gained in the August revolution and the two wars of resistance against the French and the United States are eloquent proof.

The view that people's revolutionary administrations in a colony or dependency can be established only after the revolution has been victoriously carried out throughout the country is totally erroneous.

#### President Ho Chi Minh Devoted a Lot of Effort and Energy to Building the State

In socialist decrees, he set forth basic principles for consolidating and strengthening, in all aspects, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He often strongly urged that state organs reflect in time the people's aspirations and will while being themselves the tools to serve the people and care for the lives and interests of the people. He always reminded cadres and state personnel not to be bureaucratic, overbearing, and oppressive vis-a-vis the people, but rather to show themselves worthy of being the people's faithful servants.

#### President Ho Chi Minh is the Master Tactician and Strategist for the Vietnamese Revolution

His genius lies in the fact that, after finding the correct revolutionary path, he very cleverly devised revolutionary tactics and strategies. Those tactics and strategies clearly define the goals and targets of the revolution; determine the direction of attack against the main enemy for each stage and, sometimes, for each period; formulate suitable plans to arrange and deploy revolutionary forces and launch resolute struggles to carry out those plans in each stage; correctly resolve problems involving methods and forms of struggle; and combine political, military, and diplomatic struggles in order to topple the enemy and win victory for the revolution.

In the people's democratic and national revolution as well as in the socialist revolution, at home and abroad, his tactics and strategies were designed to win over more friends and create fewer enemies. He advocated solidarity with all forces that could be united, striving to win over any force that could be won over; as for the forces that could not be won over but that could remain neutral, we let them remain so. That is, the fewer enemies, the better; the more allies, the better.

A characteristic of the Vietnamese revolution is it had to cope with big, powerful enemies and, on many occasions, it had to confront many enemies simultaneously. Therefore, a special characteristic in President Ho Chi Minh's tactics and strategies is to persevere in sticking to the slogan of conducting protracted struggle, repelling the enemy step-by-step, toppling the enemy piece by piece, winning gradual victories, and moving toward achieving total victory. Besides, we had to take full advantage of conflicts within the enemy's ranks, polarize and isolate them, and weaken and cripple them, while consolidating and strengthening the revolutionary forces.

In providing tactical and strategic guidance, he based his view on the concrete situation in devising suitable revolutionary methods and forms of struggle, correctly formulating methods to transmitting party slogans to the masses and then translating them into conscious acts of the masses, in order to achieve the fundamental objectives of the revolution.

Combining patriotism and proletarian internationalism is also a paramount contribution of President Ho Chi Minh. Right from the beginning, he clearly perceived that the Vietnamese revolution was an integral part of the world revolution, that the revolutionary undertaking of the Vietnamese people contributes to materializing the fundamental objectives of the time; namely, peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. To him, the Vietnamese revolution has not done enough merely by accomplishing its tasks toward its people, but it should also fulfill its noble internationalist obligations, not only for the sake of its own interests, but also for the common interests of the world revolutionary movement. He said: For national independence and freedom, in the interests of the socialist camp, of the oppressed peoples, and of the whole of progressive mankind, we are fighting and defeating the most truculent enemy in the world.

Persistently staying with that strategic thought, our party has been able to make use of the integrated strength of the Vietnamese revolution and of the world revolution, the integrated strength of our nation and that of our era. As a result, we have been able to unite all socialist forces, revolutionary and progressive forces, and peaceful and democratic forces in the world, and make those forces side with our people; support and assist us in opposing the colonialists, imperialists, and other reactionary forces; and help build and defend our country.

President Ho Chi Minh was an exemplary communist fighter. He was the crystallization of the fine and noble spiritual values of the working class and people of Vietnam. He was the ever-shining peak of proletarian virtues and ethics.

The tenet of his life was always to wholeheartedly serve the revolution and the people and to fight for the party and the revolution all his life. His most earnest desire was to achieve complete independence for our country and complete freedom for our people so that everyone of our countrymen could have adequate food, clothing, and education. This desire controlled all his thoughts and acts and gave him courage, firmness, optimism, and confidence. His noble values were: loyalty to the party, the country, and the people; ability to surmount all kinds of difficulties and ordeals; steadfastness in the face of richness or poverty; and refusal to yield to the threat of force.

His behavior consisted of matching words with deeds and taking the lead, as party members take the lead while the people are followers. He set an example in diligence, thrift, integrity, uprightness, justness, and impartiality. He attentively listened to the opinion of the masses and pondered and weighed all pros and cons, with a determination to find the truth. This is popular, collective, democratic, and scientific behavior. His feelings toward our people were deep and warm. He cared for all strata of the people. He always remained close to the masses and had confidence in their creative capabilities. When he died, he left the entire people, party, and Army, his nephews and nieces, and the youth and children his boundless love.

His work was truly great and his merits were outstanding. His personality, his entire active life, his thoughts and revolutionary theories, and his qualities and virtues were invaluable assets particularly treasured and fostered by our party and people; the new era that gave birth to him cultivated his thinking, feelings, and intelligence so that he was able to advance the Vietnamese revolution steadily, raise the Vietnamese nation to the level of a vanguard nation in the world, and lead the Vietnamese country to a bright future.

#### The Great President Ho Chi Minh Will Live Forever in Our Revolutionary Undertaking

Comrades and friends: Following the path charted by President Ho Chi Minh, our entire party, people, and Army strive to fulfill the two strategic tasks set forth by the fifth party congress: to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Over the past 10 years, firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship and giving full play to the spirit of collective mastery of the laboring people, the spirit of self-reliance and self-invigoration, and the spirit of initiative and creativity of all sectors, echelons, and installations, we have restored and developed our productive forces, established socialist production relations in the south, consolidated and perfected socialist production relations in the north, and gradually stabilized and improved the people's material and cultural life.

We have taken a step in defeating the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage and have continued to defeat their land-nibbling border war, maintained political security and social order and safety, strengthened and consolidated national defense, firmly protected the northern border, and fulfilled our internationalist obligations to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia. We have overcome many ordeals, hardships, and difficulties and achieved encouraging progress and changes on the economic front, and we continue to advance steadily.

However, our past progress has not been steady and uniform. We have still no good plan to fully use the available manpower, land, occupations, services, and material and technical bases. We are still wasting our production capacity. Our social labor productivity still remains low. Our economic management and planning work has failed to enable all echelons, sectors, localities, and installations to strongly develop the spirit of initiative and creativity and to exercise the right of collective mastery in order to mobilize the aggregate strength of the state and the people as well as of the center and the localities.

Meanwhile, we have failed to ensure the necessary centralized and unified management by the center. Our managerial apparatus still continues to be cumbersome and has the nature of a bureaucratic subsidy-based management system, thus causing obstacles to production. Some places have shown liberalism, localism, and parochialism. Many shortcomings still prevail in distribution and circulation work. Our people's life is still replete with difficulties.

While asserting that our great achievements are fundamental, we must bravely acknowledge shortcomings made by our party and state in all fields, chiefly in the economy and in the improvement of our people's livelihood. We must resolutely correct these shortcomings. In the immediate future, we must scrupulously implement the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the party Central Committee and step up the emulation movement for labor productivity and work implementation, with a determination to properly implement the 1985 state plan; fulfill the 1981-85 5-year plan; achieve the four socioeconomic objectives and the important plan norms laid down by the fifth party congress; stabilize and develop our economy in accordance with the party's line; make intensive preparations for the 1986-90 5-year plan; review the building of socialism in the entire country over the past 10 years; lay down an economic strategy for our country during the period of transition to socialism, especially in the current initial phase; coordinate our plans with those of the CEMA-member countries, Laos, and Cambodia; build and develop a new management system in order to strongly accelerate the elimination of the bureaucratic subsidy system and to definitely switch to the socialist profit-and-loss accounting and trade system; and make adequate preparations regarding organization and cadres in order to advance to the sixth party congress.

Treading the path mapped out by President Ho Chi Minh, we are firmly convinced that, under the party's leadership and by developing the spirit of collective mastery and the entire country's aggregate strength, we will surely overcome difficulties, develop strong points, correct shortcomings, whip up a seething revolutionary movement, and effect important socioeconomic changes.

While giving priority to national construction, we must strive to strengthen and consolidate national defense, closely combine economy with national defense and security, defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage and the border landgrabbing war waged by the expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must be prepared to defeat their aggressive war, regardless of its scale and extent. We must further strengthen national defense and consolidate the battle position of people's war in each locality and in the entire country, especially on the forefront and in strategically important areas.

While concentrating all effort on building socialism, all sectors and localities must actually stand prepared to cope with all circumstances. We must strive to fulfill the noble obligation to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia and join the world people in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades and friends, the present world situation is very tense because the militarist and warmongering circles in the United States are feverishly stepping up the nuclear arms race. They have deployed nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Most recently, they have stepped up the militarization of the other space and clamored for the preparation of star wars. They are attempting to break the equilibrium and gain military and unclear superiority, thus placing mankind before the real danger of a nuclear war of extermination, the consequences of which are unpredictable.

In the face of such a situation, the policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole is a completely correct one. We welcome the Warsaw Pact member countries' recent decision to renew their pact for another 20 years. We strongly support the Soviet Union's principled stand and well-known peace initiatives, particularly by the important proposals put forth recently by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a simultaneous halt in the production and deployment of nuclear and space weapons. We warmly acclaim and fully support the CPSU Central Committee's and the Soviet Council of Ministers' appeal to all nations, parliaments, and governments on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism.

The Soviet Union's new initiatives have enjoyed ever wider support of the world's people, including people in the United States and Western Europe. These initiatives reflect the Soviet Union's unswerving, well-meaning policy of peace as well as its high sense of responsibility toward all mankind.

All the measures taken by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community to counter the U.S. nuclear arms race have not only increased the defense capabilities of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole and prevented the warlike imperialists from gaining military superiority, but also helped expose Reagan's deceptive peace rhetoric and mobilize the world people, first of all people in Western Europe, in the struggle against the danger of a nuclear war.

While stepping up the nuclear arms race, the U.S. imperialists are trying to rally the other reactionary forces, repeatedly causing armed conflicts, regional wars, undeclared wars, and proxy wars, in an attempt to retrieve their lost positions and keep their remaining ones, thus creating areas of tension on all continents.

For several decades now, Southeast Asia has been a center of the revolutionary storm. The situation in the region at present remains explosive. In this region, the reactionary circles in the Beijing authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are obdurately opposing the Indochinese countries and inciting confrontation between the ASEAN and the three Indochinese nations.

The U.S. imperialists are turning the East Asia-Pacific region into an element of their counterrevolutionary global strategy. In this region, the imperialists and the expansionists and hegemonists not only are directing their spearhead at Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries but are also opposing the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the trend for peace, stability, and cooperation between these regional countries.

That is why, in the present international situation, the movement for world peace against the preparations for a nuclear war is a task of primary importance and epochal significance for all nations in the world and the struggle against expansionism and hegemonism is an important and inseparable part of this movement.

It should be stressed that Beijing's strategy and tactics regarding Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia remain unchanged. In spite of the imperialists' and reactionaries' wicked maneuvers of provocation and sabotage, the SRV is moving forward steadily. The Cambodian revolution continues to win major victories, especially in the recent deadly blow it dealt at the multifaceted plan of sabotage by the reactionaries, including the so-called guerrilla operations of the Pol Pot remnants. The Lao revolution continues to develop, foiling one after the other all the schemes of annexation, sabotage, and subversion by the reactionaries.

The general situation in the Indochina peninsula is more and more favorable for revolution and peace in the region. The trend toward dialogue is repelling that of confrontation in Southeast Asia.

The militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries is consolidating and strengthening. The Sino-American scheme of dividing the three Indochinese countries has met with new setbacks.

The solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community is consolidating and developing with every passing day.

The Vietnamese people always respect their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people and wish for peaceful coexistence and friendship with China and the other countries in Southeast Asia. Vietnam is prepared to normalize its relations with China and will persistently struggle in this direction. Nevertheless, the people and Armed Forces of Vietnam resolutely oppose the expansionists and hegemonists as well as their hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and are determined to defeat all acts of landgrabbing and aggression against their homeland.

The imperialists and the other reactionary forces, however bellicose, cannot stand in the way of the strong development of the three revolutionary currents in the world. The world socialist system with the Soviet Union as its mainstay, together with the other revolutionary and peace-loving forces, continues to grow stronger without interruption. The possibility to defend and preserve world peace is realistic. The forces of peace are firmer and stronger than ever.

Comrades and friends, President Ho Chi Minh ushered in a new era of national independence and socialism in the history of the Vietnamese nation. This is the glorious Ho Chi Minh era. Very proud of living in this era, let us be worthy persons formed, educated, and trained by Uncle Ho and now following his path.

Live, fight, work, and learn in accordance with the example set by Uncle Ho. This is the motto for the present and future generations of the Vietnamese people.

President Ho Chi Minh bequeathed us an invaluable heritage of thought, ethics, and behavior which we must endeavor to study in order to apply them properly, with regard to the formulation of the party's line and policies, the state's activities, and the views and actions of cadres, party members, and all strata of people.

President Ho Chi Minh's great work, eminent merits, and ever-shining example will always remain an endless source of encouragement and will help lead our people to success.

Enthused over and confident in our country's bright future, let our entire party, people, and Army units closely behind the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, with a determination to devote all our spirit and strength to achieving even greater successes in building socialism defending the socialist fatherland, and making our country even grander and more beautiful and recommended by Uncle Ho.

Long live invincible Marxism Leninism!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!

Long live the peaceful, independent, and unified socialist Vietnam!

Long live the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress!

The great President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our revolutionary undertaking!

#### HOANG QUOC VIET RECEIVES GOLD STAR ORDER

OW291017 Hanoi VNA in English 0824 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Hoang Quoc Viet, former president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and honorary president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, has been awarded Gold Star Order, the highest distinction of Vietnam, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Present at the conferment ceremony held at the presidential palace here yesterday by the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the State Council were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and many other party and state leaders.

#### COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES TRUONG CHINH TO VISIT PRK

BK300040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 85

[30 May Ministry of Foreign Affairs communique]

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Council of State, a high-level party and state delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, will pay an official friendship visit to the PRK in the near future.

AUSTRALIAINDONESIA PROTESTS RADIO LINK WITH FRETILIN

BK280935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Indonesian Embassy in Canberra has described an illegal radio link between Australia and Fretilin forces in East Timor as highly irregular and has called for closure of the transmitter near Darwin. The call follows claims by Australian Fretilin sympathizers that in a radio link at the weekend, they were told about continuing Indonesian atrocities in East Timor.

The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has called for a report on the radio link. Mr Hayden says he suspects the allegations of atrocities in the former Portuguese colony are grossly exaggerated.

The Fretilin supporters led a group of journalists and politicians to a site 80 km south of Darwin over the weekend to observe the transmission.

STATION TO MONITOR DIPLOMATIC TRANSMISSIONS

BK260712 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The Australian Department of Defense is to establish a sophisticated radio intercept station in Canberra which will monitor the transmission of diplomatic information from embassies. A spokesman for the Directorate of Naval Communications, Commodore Bob Eames, confirmed the new station would have more than 20 high and low frequency receivers, a transmitter, and a control center in the compound. The information received would be transmitted to the Defense Signals Directorate Headquarters in Melbourne, where it will be deciphered and analyzed.

The head of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University, Dr Bal, said the primary role of the station would be to intercept economic and sometimes intelligence information. When asked whether the new station would intercept embassies' diplomatic traffic, the minister for defense, Mr Beazley, said that he did not comment on intelligence matters.

NEW ZEALANDDELAY ON LEGISLATION BANNING NUCLEAR SHIPS

HK250017 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The government is delaying the introduction of legislation formally banning nuclear warships from calling at New Zealand ports. The prime minister has said the bill will not be presented to Parliament until after the August meeting of the South Pacific Forum, which includes New Zealand, Australia, and 12 other Pacific states. The BBC said this morning Mr Lange's move was seen as an attempt to avoid New Zealand being isolated at the meeting. The majority of forum members approve in principle of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, but are expected to agree to visits by nuclear vessels.

MURDANI SAYS DIRECT TRADE WITH PRC NO THREAT

HK290055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1557 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Jakarta, May 28 (AFP) -- The resumption of direct trade between Indonesia and China is not a threat to Indonesia's political, cultural and economic system, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Benni Murdani said today. General Murdani told parliament that he thought Indonesia would get more benefit from trade between the two states if it was direct, not through third parties as previously.

Indonesia broke off diplomatic relations with China in 1967, accusing China of being involved in an abortive communist coup two years earlier. The two states agreed to resume direct trade early this year, after 18 years of trade through third parties, mainly Hong Kong and Singapore.

Many politicians here have criticised the decision to resume direct trade, saying they feared China could use it to sow trouble in Indonesia. The head of the Indonesian Secret Service said recently that the crews of Chinese boats visiting Indonesia should be very carefully watched.

Commenting on three bomb attacks this year in which seven people died, Gen. Murdani said that they were not the work of an international network, but the same group of people who had now been arrested. They were motivated by "narrowness of spirit, frustration and adventurism," and wanted to copy what was happening abroad," he said. They are due to appear in court shortly.

Indonesian officials have frequently said in private that they were worried about the influence of certain Moslem groups from Iran, Malaysia and Bangladesh who were trying to persuade Indonesia's Moslems, who account for 90 percent of the population, to establish an Islamic republic here.

Gen. Murdani turned to East Timor at a briefing today with the Parliamentary First Commission, which involves matters of defence and foreign affairs. He ruled out the possibility of "any physical link-up" between the Fretilin independence movement and its sympathizers in Australia. He was replying to a parliamentarian's question on an announcement Sunday by Australian Fretilin supporters that a radio link had been reopened with Fretilin. Fretilin opposes the integration of East Timor in 1975 into Indonesia and seeks independence for the former Portuguese colony.

Radio communication from Australia to a Fretilin base in East Timor was possible, Gen. Murdani said, but he added that he doubted that communication could be made conversely by Fretilin from East Timor. The general also reaffirmed Indonesia's announced policy to shoot down any foreign aircraft flying over East Timor without Indonesian official permission. In this connection he said that twice an aircraft have been detected flying into East Timor from Darwin, Australia, and the matter had been taken up with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden when he visited Jakarta last year.

FORMER COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER REPORTED EXECUTED

HK300902 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Jakarta, May 30 (AFP) -- Mohammad Munir, a former member of the Politburo of the Indonesian Communist Party, was executed this month in a prison near here, diplomatic sources here said. Mr Munir was also a former president of the pro-communist labour union Sobsi. He was arrested in July 1968 and sentenced to death in 1973. The sentence was upheld in 1981 and 1983 by the Supreme Court and President Suharto refused to pardon Mr Munir last October 15. The Justice Ministry, the Attorney General Hari Suharto and the National Security Service would neither confirm nor deny the report. The Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) was banned

MALAYSIAMOKHTAR LINKS CAMBODIA SOLUTION TO U.S.-SRV TIES

BK291531 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The normalization of relations between Hanoi and Washington has to be the end result of any solution to the Kampuchean issue. Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says ASEAN can not accept Vietnam's idea of normalization with Washington before any settlement of the almost 7-year-old conflict. He said this to newsmen after discussions with his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. According to him, the United States views normalization of ties with Vietnam after the withdrawal of its troops as an attractive idea. China has also no objections to the move.

He said ASEAN's attempts to resolve the Kampuchean conflict should be linked to prospects for a normalization of ties between the United States and Vietnam. Professor Mokhtar added that Vietnam has indicated that it will withdraw all its troops by 1987, but this is not good enough for ASEAN. He also said the ASEAN wants the proposed proximity talks between the various Kampuchean factions and the Heng Samrin regime to form part of the overall framework to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Other aspects of the settlement to the issue include normalization of ties between Hanoi and Washington after all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Kampuchea. The Indonesian minister was on a short visit to Kuala Lumpur.

ASEAN ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE CAMBODIA ISSUE VIEWED

BK291230 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Attention is bound to be focused this week on the meeting of senior ASEAN officials in Bangkok. They meet in the Thai capital to explore further the Malaysian proposal for the initiation of proximity talks in yet another bid to find a political solution to the crisis over Kampuchea. The Malaysian prime minister and other Malaysian government leaders had recently proposed that the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin group should have a dialogue with leaders representing the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This new idea represents ASEAN's sincere belief that no effort should be spared to bring about genuine peace and stability in Kampuchea.

The principal merit in the Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammed's plan is that it will involve only Kampucheans themselves. Many a big international conference that tried to find a solution to a political crisis failed to achieve anything concrete or anything that will be able to stand the test of time simply because it failed to involve fully the parties directly concerned. The famous Geneva Conference on Indochina in 1954 can be cited as a good example of that assertion.

As with preliminary steps of this sort, a lot of careful planning and weighing of very sensitive pros and cons of many aspects of the Kampuchean political stalemate will have to be done. It is only after that first stage that ASEAN officials can make the arrangements for bringing the parties together. A lot will depend on how the Heng Samrin group will perceive the idea. Much will also depend on Hanoi's attitude; probably even the Soviet Union will have its own reaction. But, when all is said and done, ASEAN must persevere its efforts to help the people of Kampuchea to live in peace within their national territory. All of Kampuchea's neighbors are deeply concerned as they cannot afford to be indifferent to what transpires within Kampuchea's borders.

As unrest and uncertainty continue ASEAN is forced to maintain constant vigilance both in the diplomatic sense and militarily, too. The world is aware from numerous media reports of the ruthless manner in which Vietnam has attacked not only refugee camps in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas but has also encroached into Thai territory causing severe disruption in these areas. The pressure on the Thai civil administration has been particularly severe as the officials have to cope with panic-stricken Kampuchean refugees and Thai nationals moving away from the troubled border region to the comparative safety of the inland areas. The even tenor of the lives of thousands of men, women, and children has been shattered. It is to be hoped that the meeting in Bangkok this week will lead to an eventual dialogue between the two divided Kampuchean groups -- one, the nationalist, and the other the pro-Vietnamese faction. Malaysia, along with its ASEAN partners, will pursue relentlessly every practical mode or plan to bring about peace and stability in Kampuchea.

#### SINGAPORE

##### INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR DISCUSSES CAMBODIAN SOLUTION

BK291550 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] Senior officials of ASEAN meeting in Bangkok have adopted a Malaysian formula for talks on Cambodia.

In Singapore, the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said today that China was in favor of the ASEAN proposal that normalization of ties between Vietnam and the United States should be linked to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Dr Mokhtar told reporters at Changi Airport that he had informed the American Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, Mr Paul Wolfowitz, of China's stand. He said [words indistinct] broadly agreed with the ASEAN proposal that a pullout of Vietnamese forces and the settlement of the Cambodian problem will lead to the restoration of normal relations between the United States and Vietnam. However, Dr Mokhtar said it is another matter on who is to make the first move to normalize the ties. The Americans, Dr Mokhtar said, need their support [words indistinct]. It is the Vietnamese [words indistinct] that Hanoi is going all out to consolidate its position.

##### JOINT TRADE VENTURE WITH PRC FIRMS FORMED

HK291006 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Singapore, May 29 (AFP) -- Singapore's United Industrial Corporation (UIC) said today it had formed a joint venture with two Chinese firms to trade and promote economic cooperation and technological exchanges. A spokesman said UIC signed an agreement with China International Trust and Investment Corporation to form a 22 million U.S. dollar company in Shandong Province. He said the Shandong International Economic Development Corporation would be involved in industrial modernisation, agriculture and property. The company will also advise potential investors, he added.

This is UIC's third project in China. The first was a 40 million U.S. dollar hotel project in Beijing and the second was the CIT-UIC Investment Company formed just a month ago. UIC has wide interests in this region, especially in property and detergent manufacturing. It is also an established trader in the United States and Europe.

QUIJANO TO NAME THOSE PRESSURING HER TO RECANT

HK291423 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 24

[Text] Rebecca Quijano, who earlier testified at the Aquino-Galman double murder trial that she saw a soldier shoot former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., will name the persons threatening her and her family so she would recant her story, a private prosecutor told reporters yesterday. Private prosecutor Lupino Lazaro said after the proceedings yesterday that Quijano will name persons trying to pressure her to take back the testimony she gave the Sandiganbayan last May 2.

During yesterday's proceedings, the Sandiganbayan granted a move of Quijano's lawyers to defer her cross-examination by the defense counsels to Thursday and Friday next week. Lazaro asked the court for a deferment because Quijano was "physically indisposed." "She's been under tension for some time," Lazaro said, adding that it would work to her disadvantage if she appeared before the court yesterday.

Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran, head of the three-man court trying the case, granted the request after getting no objections from the defense lawyers.

After the hearing, Lazaro told reporters that Quijano will identify the persons harassing her when she testifies for the second time next week. Refusing to give details, Lazaro said it would be better for Quijano herself to make the disclosure.

Quijano said in a signed statement released by Lazaro last Friday that she would appear before the Sandiganbayan so she could also "expose to the whole world the threats, pressures, blackmails and intimidation being continuously exerted and applied upon me and my family in order to coerce me to recant my May 2 testimony." But in that statement, Quijano did not say she would identify the persons harassing her and her family now residing in the United States.

Quijano's lawyers have cited the threats to her life when they questioned before the Supreme Court an order by the Sandiganbayan to recall her to the witness stand for cross-examination. The defense lawyers claimed that after May 2 testimony, at which she said that she saw a Metrocom soldier point a gun at the back of Aquino's head and heard a gunfire at the same time, they came across certain documents that allegedly would destroy her testimony and her credibility as a witness. The defense lawyers asked the Sandiganbayan to recall her so they can confront her on the alleged documents.

The high court upheld the discretion of the Sandiganbayan to recall her. Immediately after the high tribunal's ruling was handed down, the Sandiganbayan set Quijano's reappearance for yesterday. But Quijano did not show up yesterday. Instead, Lazaro and lawyer Leopoldo Petilla appeared on her behalf and asked for a deferment. Lazaro also told reporters that he had received information that Lina Lazaro-Galman is alive and in Bacolod City. He said he received the information two weeks ago from some members of a religious group.

Lina is the common-law wife of Rolando Galman, who was tagged by the military as Aquino's assassin. Her daughter Roberta Masibay, testified at the Agrava fact-finding board hearing that a group of men fetched her mother on Jan. 29, 1984, five months after the Aquino assassination, allegedly on orders of accused Armed Forces chief of staff (on leave) Gen. Fabian C. Ver. That was the last time Lina was seen by her family.

COLUMNIST ON ACCEPTANCE OF U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

HK290901 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 21 May 85 p 4

["Please Pass the Salt" column by Armando J. Malay: "Why People Don't Care"]

[Text] Of course, America is interfering in Philippine affairs. The question is: Why is America doing this? Another question: Why is America doing this only now, when it is rather too late in the day?

The sad fact is, instead of being angry over America's interference in our affairs, most Filipinos accept or welcome it. I say this is a sad fact, because normally we should be up in arms against the two resolutions (one passed in the U.S. House, the other in the U.S. Senate). But why are most Filipinos indifferent, and some even welcome this blatant meddling in our affairs? I dare give this answer: Because some of us now see that where, by our own efforts, we have failed to dismantle the Marcos dictatorship, probably now, with America's intervention, it may at last end, after 13 years of failure.

Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yniguez and MP Leonardo B. Perez should not, like Uriah Heep, now assume an injured air and denounce the two resolutions in the American Congress as naked intervention in our own affairs. Since the start of martial law in 1972, they have been two of the many tentacles which have held the Filipino people in the grip of totalitarianism and repression.

Personally, I wish America had not interfered in our affairs. But since outside interference might just be the means by which the people's human, political and economic rights might be restored, I can understand that attitude of most of our countrymen today. Between two evils, they are willing to accept one in the hope that the other evil would be disposed of later. It's as simple as that.

I repeat: Under other circumstances, I'd have protested against the two resolutions -- as I still protest against the impositions of the World Bank, the IMF, and other U.S.-controlled financial institutions -- but direct intervention seems to hold out the only option left for us to attain peacefully what we have been longing for in the last 13 years. Of course there's another option, but many Filipinos are not prepared just yet for that one.

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'FAILURE' OF MARCOS REGIME

HK290845 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Story of Total Failure"]

[Text] Complete, total, undiluted, unmitigated, unvarnished failure.

This is the assessment made by the country's most prestigious socio-economic research organization created some 8 years ago. Ibon Databank reached the conclusion on the basis of government statistics from 1965 to 1985 so its analysis and report cannot be questioned.

"Twenty years is a long time. And this nation has not become great again," Ibon Databank stated in its survey report. "Indicators abound to show that the life of the average Filipino has not improved. In a lot of ways, in fact, it has deteriorated," the report said, and added:

"When President Marcos assumed the presidency in 1965, the threat of a communist-led insurgency was practically nil... today, the New People's Army claims a strength of about 20,000 full-time and part-time guerrillas.

"Filipinos have been eating food of less quantity and inferior quality" and families living below the poverty line reached 71 percent in 1983 from 66 percent in 1965, the survey disclosed. Other research agencies say those living below the poverty line have already reached 85 percent.

Inflation rose by 16.3 percent to 51 percent last year from the 8.4 percent posted from 1965 to 1972, but at the same time real wages of skilled workers in Metropolitan Manila "fell by almost 60 percent."

"The total number of unemployed and underemployed Filipinos multiplied from 3.5 million in 1966 to 8.4 million in 1984," while "prostitution has established itself as a reliable employer... even young boys and girls have joined the flesh trade."

The Ibon Databank report stated that a group of U.P. [University of the Philippines] professors has estimated the government was losing P 20-billion yearly due to graft and corruption. It said that while the MNLF campaign for self-rule in the south has waned, the NPA was now in 62 out of the 73 provinces.

The government's counter-insurgency campaign from 1972 to 1984 caused the displacement of 5.7 million people, and in the Moselm campaign alone, 100,000 were killed, 300,000 dwellings burned down and "almost half the Moro population uprooted from their homes."

The military, Ibon Databank continued, made 14,308 political arrests from 1977 to 1984, while extra-judicial killings, mostly of dissidents, totalled 1,895, and 471 persons remained missing. The research outfit attributed the current economic crisis and poverty to "export-led industrialization" sponsored by the IMF and the World Bank, and the government's favoritism toward Marcos' cronies which sapped the country of its resources.

This is the complete unexpurgated picture of the country during the 20 years Marcos has been in power, the analysis based on entirely on government data and figures. It is a sordid, dismal report of what the New Society regime of Marcos has done to the country, wittingly or unwittingly. It is a story of complete failure.

#### SUBJECTION OF CIVILIAN POWER TO MILITARY VIEWED

HK290827 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Still Under Martial Rule"]

[Text] The public perception is that, despite the officially-announced lifting of martial rule, it is still the military which calls the shots. All important actuations made by Mr Marcos are done not in his capacity as President -- as a civilian official -- but as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. This is the reason why every time Mr Marcos gives the assurance that the civilian authority is supreme, most people take such assurance with a grain of salt.

One may argue that the functionings of the Supreme Court and the Batasan are an evidence that civilian power is over and above the military but this simply is not so. Take the case of the PDA [Presidential Detention Action] under which the Commander-in-Chief and the military keep on terrorizing the citizens.

The High Court has not done anything to put a stop to the issuance of the PDA. The PDAs keep on coming out from Malacanang on recommendation, of course, of the almighty military. As for the Batasan, no one can take this parliamentary body seriously. The President and Commander-in-Chief, under Amendment No. 6, can single-handedly perform the work of legislating, as, in fact, he has been doing all along.

As long as the present set-up continues, the country may be said to be militarized. The talk that civilian authority is supreme is so much hogwash.

Especially in the provinces, the Armed Forces units lord it over everybody else. The governors and mayors are powerless whenever the military commanders give orders. The military can pick up people on mere suspicion, and when they are questioned. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers merely say they have a PDA. They are not even required to produce the PDA. This happening even in Metro Manila. For as long as Mr Marcos relies so much on the Armed Forces and as long as all his moves proceed from his being the Commander-in-Chief, whose orders cannot be questioned by anybody or by any institution, we continue to be under martial rule.

#### COLUMNIST ON MILITARY INTELLIGENCE 'BREAKDOWN'

HK291427 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 May 85 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "How Come NPA Raiders Were 'Undetected'?"]

[Excerpt] Rebels in increasingly larger numbers have launched, to judge by reports coming from widely separated areas of the country, a well-orchestrated offensive against military posts -- with devastating effect. The attacks, so they seem, were planned and carried out with precision, even elan. Without exception, government troops received severe beatings. Casualties appear heavily weighted against government forces, with attackers leaving hardly a body for head counts.

That dissidents could surprise government positions in broad daylight baffles the uninitiated. For how could the military miss noticing, as they apparently did at Isabela, Negros Occidental, last weekend, the presence of several hundred armed members of the New People's Army (NPA) in the vicinity? Even if split up into small groups, the rebels would have stuck out like so many sore thumbs at barrio assembly points. Yet, the dissidents eluded the notice of the military at Isabela as they also did at Hontilla, Antique; at Mulanay, Quezon; at a military base in Eastern Samar. Obviously, the military intelligence service in dissident-infested areas has broken down.

Only one conclusion may be drawn from this obvious military intelligence breakdown. Alienated by abuses and injustices, the civilian population may no longer want to cooperate with the military. Normal human reaction of victims of abuse and injustice is to view an impending disaster as just punishment for past sins, a deserved comeuppance. The lessons, painful though they may be, to be learned from the Isabela and other incidents is that the military must now try its best to win back the friendship and confidence of the citizenry.

#### NEGROS COMMANDER REPLACED AFTER GUERRILLA ATTACK

HK291406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Bacolod, Philippines, May 29 (AFP) -- The military commander of the central island of Negros has been relieved after some 400 leftist guerrillas attacked a Negros town killing 16 people, it was disclosed today.

Regional Military Chief Brigadier-General Isidoro de Guzman told reporters in this capital of Negros that Colonel Isagani de los Santos was replaced as commander of Negros Island military forces Tuesday. The attack two days earlier had killed eleven soldiers and five civilians.

Gen. De Guzman said the officer was relieved by Colonel George Moleta, an Army battalion commander stationed here, but he would not say why Col. de los Santos was relieved. The colonel could not be reached for comment today.

Pursuing Army Rangers killed three of the Isabelita town raiders at a village near neighboring Binalbagan Town yesterday, Gen. de Guzman added.

The raid was the second major New People's Army (NPA) attack on the island this year.

Military transport planes began ferrying combat troops and supplies to the island Tuesday. Military authorities here refused to comment on troop movements, but residents near the airport said up to 450 soldiers had been unloaded by the planes.

Economically stricken Negros is among the regions beset by rebellion from the NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

#### TROOPS KILL 33 REBELS IN BATTLE NEAR BUTUAN CITY

HK300423 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Government troopers killed 33 NPA guerrillas in a 3-day running gun battle in the mountains near Butuan City. Reports reaching Camp Crame said the fighting started Monday when some 100 NPA rebels attacked an Army patrol base at Iyaw in Anticala, 18 km away from Butuan City. At the same time another group of 30 rebels attacked a logging camp just outside the city limits. The rebels were killed when the troops repulsed the attack on the patrol base and in the running gun battle which ended yesterday [29 May] in Tabubun in Dabugnay, Butuan City. Among the casualties was an amazon. The bodies of the slain NPA rebels were found in the areas where the fighting raged.

Elements of the 3d Scout Ranger Company Tuesday managed to get back at the New People's Army, killing three from the large band that tried to break through Barangay Amuntay, Binalbagan, Negros Occidental, to get across to Negros Oriental. Authorities said the retreating band also suffered several wounded.

In Cagayan de Oro City, 7 suspected members of the New People's Army were killed during an aborted attack by some 100 rebels at a logging camp Monday morning.

#### PRESIDENT ORDERS MAINTENANCE OF SUGAR PRODUCTION

HK300421 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [29 May] ordered that sugar production for crop year 1984-1985 be maintained at 1.6 million tons to keep the commodity available to both domestic and foreign markets. He issued the directive following reports that sugar production might drop below market demands and force the country to import sugar to fill up the American quota. The president ordered that a quota system be adopted to distribute production quotas to producers who have performed well in the past.

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